

## Kingston Daily Freeman.

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KINGSTON, N. Y., NOV. 6, 1916.

With the campaign over and the country on the eve of the most important election since the Civil War, the paramount duty devolving upon Republicans is that of getting out the vote on election day. Issues have not been lacking in this campaign but, while these are winning issues, effective organization is essential to make success doubly sure. Overconfidence is often a fatal attribute to the close of a campaign. The vital need of defeating the Wilson administration and returning a Republican majority in both houses of Congress has been impressed upon the members of the party in the last few weeks to an unprecedented extent and it behooves every Republican to do his part toward bringing out the vote on Tuesday. Vote early and see to it that your neighbor, and in fact every Republican in your vicinity, votes. There is a patriotic side to the discharge of your duties as a citizen this year which should compel your attendance and attention at the polls in order that a complete success may be attained by every candidate on the Republican ticket. Every citizen worthy of the title and the privileges that go with it should make it a point to participate to the fullest extent possible in tomorrow's election, the outcome of which is fraught with such tremendous consequences to this country of ours.

A timely word of advice is by no means amiss when the complications of the ballots to be used are considered. On the ballot containing the names of the presidential electors, the cross mark should be placed in the circle at the top of the first column under the eagle, thus recording a vote for Charles E. Hughes for President and Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice-President. The second ballot, containing the names of county tickets, deserves a careful scrutiny and Republicans should use care to place the cross mark for Governor in the square in front of the name of Charles S. Whitman and the same course should be followed with respect to the office of member of Assembly in both districts, the cross to go in front of the name of Joel Brink in the first district and in front of that of Abram P. LeFever in the second. By so doing, Republicans assure to the party its proper place at the head of the other political parties of the State in future elections. There is but a single space for the cross mark in front of the names of the other Republican candidates, not one of whom should be neglected by the party members or by independent voters of other parties anxious to assure a continuance of satisfactory conditions in State and county offices. Never was there a year in which Republicans of Ulster could point with greater pride and more deserved confidence to their party nominations from President down to Coroner. It is a ticket which justly merits the splendid support that it is destined to receive tomorrow from the friends of good government, regardless of party affiliations.

As for the proposition and the question to be submitted, these are on one ballot separate from the two mentioned. Proposition Number One refers to the people for approval or disapproval a law authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of land for increasing the area of the Adirondacks and Catskill forest preserves, and the Palisades Interstate Park. This proposition is strictly non-political and non-partisan. Of the total proposed, the sum of \$7,500,000 is for the forest preserves while the remainder is for the Palisades Interstate Park, private gifts of \$2,500,000 more for this latter park being contingent upon the approval of this bond issue. Health, recreation and conservation in the best that the word implies are all concerned in the proposed addition to the forest preserve area which has been among the most popular projects in which the State has ever engaged. The protection of watersheds and flood prevention are important incidental benefits. As for the Palisades Interstate Park, residents of the Hudson Valley are alive to the vital importance of protecting the scenic grandeur of the Hudson River highlands against further despoliation and will do their part in registering popular approval on this wonderful development, in which this

State and New Jersey, aided by private interests, have taken so active a part. Every proposal offering an opportunity for expression from the people on the development of these great natural playgrounds has met with favor at the polls and we believe that a similar verdict will be recorded on this bond issue. Vote "Yes" on Proposition Number One.

Question Number One is a horse of another color. This question is as to whether or not a constitutional convention shall be called for next year. It comes up at this time in the regular order provided by the constitution itself, which automatic provision the Democrats under Tammany Hall decided to anticipate a few years ago and submitted a proposition themselves in the hope that they would control the convention. The proposition to hold the convention was approved by a comparatively small vote, but the Democrats were unsuccessful in dictating a new constitution. The fate of the convention's conception of a new organic law in this State is too recent to require further explanation. The lesson to be drawn from this experiment, which cost more than \$2,500,000, is most forceful. There is no condition or even theory advanced in support of another constitutional convention at this time. The subject is a dead issue and deserves an immediate burial as thorough as that which befell the proposed constitution when recently submitted. Every voter owes it to himself and the State to express himself in the negative on this question. The present method of amending the constitution by the submission of separate articles in violation. Therefore, be sure to vote "No" on Question Number One.

Gunpowder prosperity has benefited but a comparatively few wage-earners in this country and even these have found their wage increases lagging far behind the sensational advances in the cost of the necessities of life. The Democratic leaders endeavor to dodge responsibility for the increasing pressure of the problem of existence and blame it on the war for which they assert the Democratic party is not responsible. But when they use that argument, they destroy the force of the "prosperity" claim which the President and his followers are so fond of asserting. Here in Kingston we have the nine-cent quart of milk, a greatly curtailed five cent loaf of bread and the immediate prospect of an increase in the retail price of coal which will stagger household purchasing agents. The Democratic party has been endeavoring to fool the people with the assertion that for once all precedents of its history have been upset and prosperity, instead of adversity, has marked its advent into power. But the sensational rise in the prices of foodstuffs, with a supine attitude on the part of federal authorities supposed to prevent unlawful combinations, opened the eyes of the people. They remember the first year and a half of the Wilson administration, when Governor Glynn was appealing for jobs for the unemployed and Kingston industries, in common with business all over the country, were working on half time. It requires no unusual order of intelligence on the part of men and women workers to realize that they have been betrayed by the Democratic party, which promised four years ago to reduce the cost of living and inaugurate a reign of plenty. The provisions of the Underwood tariff act have been deadly in their effect upon the individual welfare of American citizens to say nothing of their potential power for disaster once peace is restored in Europe.

Vitality important to the people of the United States is the election of a Republican House and a Republican Senate tomorrow. With a Republican majority in both branches of Congress it will mean a Republican majority on the House Ways and Means Committee and a Northern Republican as chairman. The present chairman of that committee, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, is a Southerner who assisted in the framing of the Underwood tariff law which retained duties upon cotton goods, rice and tobacco, all Southern products, and placed twenty agricultural products of the North on the free list. It is legislation framed for one section of the country, the South, that has made sectionalism a legitimate issue in the campaign. The chairmen of all the important committees in Congress come from the South; it is the South that has benefited to an unprecedented degree in the distribution of "pork" ranging from million dollar slices in the way of rivers and harbors improvements to a \$20,000,000 government nitrate plant. New York city gained only a slight recognition in a \$700,000 appropriation for channel improvement, while the deeper Hudson project was ignored by a Democratic Congress in spite of the Empire State's expenditure of \$150,000,000 for waterways which will depend upon the river improvements to attain their greatest usefulness. No less sectional has been the effect of the income and war taxes, which derive their greatest revenues

from the North, while the South, which paid but a small fraction thereof, was made the chief beneficiary under the Wilson administration.

There is a dignity and evident high purpose about Mr. Hughes in his campaign for the Presidency that compels respectful admiration even from partisan opponents. His lofty conception of the office for which he is a candidate and the responsibilities attached thereto are reflected in his own attitude on the platform. His straightforward statement, received with such marked approval by Ulster County voters Friday morning, was not "molasses to catch flies" but an expression from a high-minded American upon the perils confronting the institutions of our government, a declaration of faith in the future of this country with prosperity and national wellbeing permanently established upon the principles espoused by the Republican party. That these sentiments are shared by a majority of his countrymen has been demonstrated in most conclusive fashion throughout the country wherever Mr. Hughes has spoken. His ideal of the office of Chief Magistrate as an institution for service to the whole people rather than as a clearing house for the bestowal of rewards to favored associates upon partisan grounds is one that finds instant favor with every true American. He has repeatedly served notice that no one should vote for him who has any expectation of his favor for any interests but those of the United States and that sentiment, bearing the Hughes endorsement, means an absolute impartiality, unaffected by any personal or partisan prejudice, in dealing with the grave problems to confront the country with the restoration of world peace. Mr. Hughes has scorned to do anything in his campaign for the Presidency which will prevent him, if elected, from being the President of a united people with equal rights for all and equal service to all, regardless of differing nationalities, races or religions. It is a knowledge of that pre-eminent quality of justice, amounting almost to a passion in Mr. Hughes, that this community shares with the entire country and which will contribute an overwhelming plurality in his triumphant election tomorrow.

## LITTLE LAUGHS.

"An American citizen army would not fear asphyxiating gases of any enemy." Why so? "Every voter has a gas mask campaign cigar and survived."—Buffalo Express.

"You like stories of splendor and extravagance?" "Yes. I even enjoy reading an old cook book and seeing how lavishly people used to toss butter and eggs and cream around."—Washington Star.

"Here's a man wants to join the uplift literary club who hasn't done anything more helpful to the community than raising pigs." "He'll pass on that. He's making his living by his pen."—Baltimore American.

First Playwright—"If that manager had only had more time, he would have shown me all the rare objects in his studio." Second Playwright—"Was he very busy?" First Playwright—"Just had time to show me the door and nothing else."—Puck.

"But are you able to support a wife?" asked the girl's father. "Well," replied the youth, "you know it is said that two can live almost as cheaply as one in such circumstances." "Yes, I've heard that stated," admitted the old gentleman doubtfully. "So it occurred to me," went on the youth cheerfully, "that you would not begrudge the small extra cost that will be entailed as a result of this addition to your family."—Boston Transcript.

## The Water Cure.

A Swedish farmer who lived on his wheat farm in Minnesota, was taken ill and his wife telephoned the doctor.

"If you have a thermometer," answered the physician, "take his temperature. I will be out and see him presently."

An hour or so later when the doctor drove up, the woman met him at the door.

"How is he?" asked the doctor. "Well," said she, "I bane put the barometer on him like you tell me, and it says 'very dry,' so I give him a pitcher of water to drink, and now he bane gone to work."—Philadelphia Record.

## Why Proof-Readers Are Bald.

Praszyński and Przemyski are not the only things that the Russians have to contend with, for some day their whole advance may be wrecked upon one of the following:

Berezaz.  
Hajdn Szoboszo.  
Nyiregyhaza.  
Dnalszice.  
Wioszczoza.  
Szczuczyn.—Columbia State.

## The Cares of a Landlord.

For close upon 12 solid years the house had remained untenanted. It was the despair of the landlord and the terror of the neighborhood, for everyone said it was haunted. At last the owner hit upon a happy idea. He fitted every room with beautiful and costly electric light brackets and dainty lamps and smartened up the entire habitation. Then, spiderlike, he waited. For a long time nothing happened. Then one morning the agent telephoned him. The landlord hustled down to the agent's office, eager to greet the prospective tenant.

"Any one taken the house?" "No," came the sorry reply; "but they've taken all the fittings."—All Around Magazine.

## PORT EWEN.

Port Ewen, Nov. 6.—Any one wishing ham sandwiches, coffee and cake on election day (Tuesday), can procure them at the ice cream parlor of Alexander Crook on Broadway.

Mrs. Mary A. Beckwith of Green street spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beaver in Esopus. Miss Leona DuBals of Stout avenue is spending a few weeks with friends in New York city.

Port Ewen Lodge, No. 658, I. O. O. F., will meet in their rooms in Pythian Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

John Farnberger, who is employed as mason on the West Shore railroad, spent the week end at his home on Salem street.

Through the real estate brokerage of the Bassett Farm Agency, Kingston, N. Y., the dairy farm of William Everett of Port Ewen, N. Y., has been sold to A. E. Brownrigg of New York city. Mr. Brownrigg is a practical dairyman and has been with the Sheffield Company for a number of years in the capacity of milk inspector. Mr. Brownrigg will take possession on or about December 1 of the present year and will run the farm on a strictly sanitary basis. He will add to the present output of the farm and earnestly solicit the patronage of all milk consumers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held Thursday, November 9, in the chapel of the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tucker have moved into the house of Millard Eckert on Broadway.

Clifford Snyder of Tannersville spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. George Shultis on Broadway.

The Dorcas Society of the Reformed Church will meet at the home of Miss Daisy Elsworth on Salem street this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Sarah Huchings, Mrs. Maggie Sleight, Mrs. Edna Taylor, Mrs. Martin Lefever, Mr. and Mrs. Bevier Taylor, attended the birthday celebration of their father, grandfather and great-grandfather, Abram Cole, at Zena Saturday, November 4, to celebrate the one hundred and third birthday of Mr. Cole. It was an unusual celebration as few, if any, of our towns people have ever had the wonderful privilege to have our grandparents live to see the one hundred mark and over. Mr. Cole possesses all his faculties but is almost blind. He is very active and this past week sawed the wood that was used for his family. A most bountiful repast was served at noon. The table was beautifully decorated with roses, chrysanthemums and palms and in the center of the table was a huge birthday cake with one hundred and three candles on it, all burning. It was a most beautiful sight. The cake was baked by his granddaughter, Mrs. Maggie Sleight, and it was delicious. Five generations were present at this gathering and a picture was taken of them with the centenarian in the center. Mr. Cole is hale and hearty and if election day is clear he will cast his vote for Charles E. Hughes, as he is and also has been a staunch, red blooded Republican. Every one wishes that Mr. Cole may live many more years and that his life of vigor, joy and delight to his daughters and grandchildren and be a stimulus to all to follow in his footsteps of integrity.

The Epworth League Society of the Eddyville Methodist Church will be entertained by the Epworth League Society of the Port Ewen Methodist Church in the chapel this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The annual harvest festival and entertainment of the Methodist Sunday school will be held Tuesday evening, November 14. Full particulars will be announced later.

November 5, 1896.—Store on Abel street owned by William Supplies destroyed by fire.

November 6, 1896.—Charles Schoonmaker in jail on a peace warrant, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, but was discovered in time to save his life.

Isaac M. Weiner presented with silver chafing dish by the Ladies' Aid Society of Temple Emanuel.

November 5, 1906.—Death of Mrs. Henry Bond at her home on Pearl street.

John Dann, Jr., of Ellenville shot himself through wrist. His gun caught in a barbed wire fence.

James Sheeley shot large bear at Grahamsville. It weighed 210 pounds dressed.

November 6, 1906.—Election day, Charles Evans Hughes elected governor with a plurality over Hearst of over 60,000.

Pinkerton detectives employed by Hearst's Independence League visited Kingston, two being stationed at each polling place.

Charles Duffy died at his home on West Pierpont street.

## CHICHESTER.

Chichester, Nov. 6.—Mrs. William Frost spent Saturday and Sunday in Kingston with relatives.

Mrs. G. Haas and daughter, Julia, of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. John Wright, have returned home.

Reginald R. Bennett made a trip to Kingston the last of the week. Quite a few people from this place attended a supper Thursday night at Phoenixia for the benefit of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Ticefelt spent a few days recently with friends at Kingston.

Ell Pierce and family have moved to Kingston.

The following pupils attended the public school here regularly during the month of October: Burton Grant, Ernest Hanel, George Colvin, John Johnson, Laughren Colvin, James Zimmerman, William Grant, Elric Hanel, Jessie Zimmerman, Mabel Krom, Beatrice Sprague, Ella Jones, Mildred Terry, Frieda Schmiedel, Melissa Shultis and Alma Keator.

## A strong plurality for the General

A forecast of the returns

THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS	THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS
ALABAMA	X	NEBRASKA	X
ARIZONA	X	NEVADA	X
ARKANSAS	X	N. HAMPSHIRE	X
CALIFORNIA	X	NEW JERSEY	X
COLORADO	X	NEW MEXICO	X
CONNECTICUT	X	NEW YORK	X
DELAWARE	X	N. CAROLINA	X
FLORIDA	X	NORTH DAKOTA	X
GEORGIA	X	OHIO	X
IDaho	X	OKLAHOMA	X
ILLINOIS	X	OREGON	X
INDIANA	X	PENNSYLVANIA	X
IOWA	X	RHODE ISLAND	X
KANSAS	X	SOUTH CAROLINA	X
KENTUCKY	X	SOUTH DAKOTA	X
LOUISIANA	X	TENNESSEE	X
MAINE	X	TEXAS	X
MARYLAND	X	UTAH	X
MASSACHUSETTS	X	VERMONT	X
MICHIGAN	X	VIRGINIA	X
MINNESOTA	X	WASHINGTON	X
MISSISSIPPI	X	WISCONSIN	X
MISSOURI	X	WYOMING	X
MONTANA	X		

if the vote tomorrow were to be cast for most popular roofing, instead of for the election of national officials, there would be an overwhelming plurality in favor of

## Certain-teed Roofing

[This is indicated by the fact that "The General" makes 1/3 of all the asphalt roof roofing made in America. The balance is "scattered" among 39 other manufacturers.]

Each year CERTAIN-TEED rolls up a strikingly increasing number of advocates, because this type of roof is coming to be recognized as the most efficient covering for all kinds of buildings, with either flat or pitched roofs.

CERTAIN-TEED is clean and sanitary, costs less to buy, less to lay, less to maintain and less per year of life. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). It actually lasts longer.

The secret of this long life lies in the quality of the roofing felt, and the asphalt saturation.

Roofings do not wear out—their life depends upon the length of time they retain the saturation. CERTAIN-TEED is made of the best quality of roofing felt; and is thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalt, which keeps the inner saturation soft and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to the ordinary roofing.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

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The name tells the story:—



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OF UNUSUAL  
DECORATIVE  
VALUE AND  
DURABILITY

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
**STOCK-CORDT & CO.**  
INC.  
KINGSTON, N. Y.

OUR GOODS ARE  
WHOLESALE  
AT MODERATE  
PRICE

Pride Before a Fall.  
Vanity of vanities. All is vanity. A rich New York woman who wanted to prevent her daughter's marriage to a penniless suitor failed as pretence because her heavy, handsome car could not catch the elopers' tin lizzie on a hilly road.

Bare Chance.  
"Suppose Shakespeare were living today. Could he sell one of his plays to a Broadway manager?" "He might," replied the Indiana man, "if he could persuade one of our other literary celebrities to write him a letter of introduction."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Truly Remarkable Find.  
"Found an honest man yet?" asked of Diogenes. "Ran across a phenomenon today that interested me almost as much. A lady giving up housekeeping was running around trying to find a situation for a good cook."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# LABOR LEADERS ENDORSE HUGHES

One-third of all laws beneficial to labor, passed in New York State in 133 years, were passed during Governor Hughes' term at his request and signed by him.

**STATE BUILDING**

**INDIANA**

**TRADES COUNCIL**

OFFICE OF FRED SAYLOR, PRESIDENT  
224 EDEN PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

October, 31st 1916

To Whom it may Concern:

I will work for and vote for the Republican Ticket because I confidently believe that the welfare of the Country demands the restoration of the Republican Party to control of Public affairs. No Wage earner should be deceived or confused by fake issues advanced by the Democrats. The overshadowing issue before the American Laborer to-day is the re-establishment of the protective Tariff system. Every thoughtful man knows that the present Industrial activity in this Country is due entirely to War Orders from Europe and that when the Foreign War comes to an end we will be confronted with Democratic Free Trade, which never has failed to bring disaster to the American Wage earner. The four Years will prove a crucial period in our national life. This Government must be administered by competent and efficient men. If the interests of the Workmen and their families are to be safeguard the Republican Ticket must win at the Polls next Tuesday.

*Fred Saylor*  
President of the State Building Trades Council of Indiana.

**Pennsylvania State Building Trades Council**

President, LEONARD KRAFT,  
1312 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Vice President, D. S. LEIGHTY,  
422 Third St., Beaver, Pa.

Second Vice President, H. J. IDELL,  
Allentown, Pa.

Third Vice President, M. J. McDERMOTT,  
310 N. Vicks St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth Vice President, E. J. McWHAN,  
1312 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifth Vice President, JOSEPH L. WALSH,  
2940 Peach St., Erie, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. F. WELSH,  
Luton Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., April 27, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Telephone 2802 Grant P. & A. 416 Main.

From the standpoint of the American laborer, we are of the opinion that the most important issue is protection, for in no other way can the standards of living we now have be maintained. This year particularly, this issue is of paramount importance. Every laboring man knows that before the European War commenced many workmen were out of employment in this country, and that there had been much suffering during the previous winter, the immediate future. The war has temporarily prevented this condition; but it will certainly recur as soon as the war is over unless some steps are taken to repeal the Democratic tariff trade law now on the statute books; for every Democratic free which has been passed since the Civil War has brought disaster to the American wage-earner, and the present law from the point of protection is the least favorable to the maintenance of our national standards of any of the laws for which the Democratic Party is responsible.

No other party than the Republican can be depended upon to restore a suitable protective tariff system and we shall, therefore, work and vote for the Republican ticket, believing that we are doing the best thing possible to safe-guard the interests with which we are charged.

*Leonard Kraft*  
President.

*E. F. Welsh*  
Secretary-Treasurer.

(From Cleveland Leader, October 28, 1916.)

## TRADES COUNCIL BALKS AT WILSON

Second Attempt to Force  
Labor to Indorse His Re-  
election Fails.

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger,  
October 23, 1916.)

## MOVE TO INDORSE WILSON QUASHED BY LABOR UNION

Central Body, in Stormy Ses-  
sion, Tables Resolution  
Indefinitely

INDIGNATION GREETS

(From The Washington Post, October 22,  
1916.)

## CHICAGO LABOR FOR HUGHES.

Building Trades Council Says Presi-  
dent Wilson Lacks Sympathy.

Special to The Washington Post.  
Chicago, Oct. 21.—One branch of or-  
ganized labor swung into line for  
Charles E. Hughes tonight when the  
Chicago Building Trades Council, of  
which Simon O'Donnell is president,  
adopted resolutions urging the defeat  
of President Wilson because of lack  
of sympathy with the American work-  
men.

Arthur D. Burbank, chairman of the  
legislative board of railroad trainmen  
in Illinois, issued a statement declar-  
ing that railroad employees are turning  
from President Wilson.

"It is the first time our national offi-  
cers have attempted to tell us how we  
must vote, and there are thousands like  
myself who will not stand for such dic-  
tation," said Mr. Burbank. "I am con-  
vinced that the sentiment among the  
railroad men for Hughes is growing  
stronger every day."

## This is Labor's Answer to the Attempt To Deliver the American Workingman's Vote

THE labor vote cannot be delivered to the Democratic party. The bulk of it throughout the country will go to Hughes was the positive declaration of Thomas J. Williams, one of the most prominent trade unionists in the United States, in course of an interview in Pittsburgh on November 1, 1916.

Mr. Williams is National President of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which includes every craft in any way identified with the building industry.

It has a membership of nearly one and a half million men, all mechanics, which is more than fifty per cent of the entire membership of the organization of which Samuel Gompers is the head.

Mr. Williams has just completed a tour of the south and middle west, in course of which he talked with representatives of every industry and addressed seven national conventions of labor organizations.

"No man or group of men can deliver the labor vote to the Democratic party," said Mr. Williams. "The American workingman always has supported the Republican ticket, and for a very practical reason.

"He knows that the Republican party stands for the great principle of protection to American industry, and that without such protection there can be no prosperity for him. The wage earners of

this country today consider the re-establishment of the protective tariff system the one great issue before them, and they will vote accordingly next Tuesday.

"No sensible laboring man is deceived by the present abnormal industrial activity in the United States. We all know that war orders from Europe are responsible for it.

"If the foreign conflict should end tomorrow, the wage earners of this country would be confronted with precisely similar conditions to those which confronted them during the first two years of the Wilson administration—idle mills, dead locomotives, men out of employment, and business depression everywhere.

"The workingman will vote next Tuesday for the Republican ticket because he will then vote for his own material welfare.

"In my trip through the south and west, I discussed the political situation with hundreds of laboring men. I found no indication anywhere of a pronounced trend of sentiment in the ranks of the wage-earners towards the Democratic party."

The Republican Protective Tariff protects workingmen's wages without increasing the cost of living. The question is shall we have a Democratic tariff that only pretends to help the wage-earner or a Republican tariff that really protects him?

# VOTE FOR HUGHES

## The Philadelphia Inquirer

## LABOR LEADERS INDORSE HUGHES

Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of  
the Building Trades Council of  
Philadelphia

Declaring that President Wilson has made himself an enemy of organized labor and that, on the contrary, Mr. Hughes has shown himself the friend of labor throughout his whole career, a series of resolutions supporting the candidacy of Mr. Hughes was passed last night at a meeting of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, representing in all about 60,000 men. The meeting was held at the Parkway Building, and the resolutions were passed after a spirited discussion. Frank J. Schneider presided.

A standing vote was taken. The resolution declared that until his entrance into politics six years ago, President Wilson had proved himself a "harsh, bitter and unjust critic" of labor unions, and had shown by his speeches and his writings, in his books, that he had no sympathy with the labor movement. The statement was attributed to him that "labor unions dragged the highest men to the level of the lowest," and he was quoted as being a "ferocious partisan of the open shop."

The passage was cited from President Wilson's book, "The History of the American People," where he asserted that the Chinese labor was preferable to the Polish, Slavonic or Italian. On the other hand, it was declared that Mr. Hughes had been shown by his words, his deeds and his record, that he had been a friend of labor and of labor unions during his entire career.

Mr. Hughes' utterance, that he regarded labor unions as a "fine opportunity for the improvement of the condition of the workingman," was quoted, and his statement "the interests of labor are the interests of all people, and the protection of the wage earner in the security of life and health by every practical means, is one of the most sacred trusts of society."

"We vigorously condemn," read the resolution, "the action of labor leaders in endeavoring to create opposition to Mr. Hughes, and with the belief in mind that all labor unions should be kept free from political parties, we urge all our members, as well as those of other unions and locals, to cast their votes as their interest best demands."







## \$2 Motion Spectacle Only a Start

The Man Who Made "The Birth of a Nation" Says That One Day We Will Pay \$5--It's Answering the Law of Natural Selection.



D. W. GRIFFITH

By D. W. GRIFFITH.

WHILE there has been a vast amount of comment regarding the advent of the \$2 motion picture, it seems to me that there really is no occasion for surprise that a picture should be produced which vies with the best offerings of the dramatic stage. After all it is nothing but the old first law of nature—the survival of the fittest. The remainder is purely a question of selection and execution.

When it was first announced that we intended to present "The Birth of a Nation" in a regular Broadway Theater, which had never played a picture attraction before, the wisecracks of the theater world said it would not succeed. You see, they knew nothing of pictures. Most people had looked upon a motion picture drama as a ten-cent proposition. They measured everything by the standard of price. It was not surprising that they overlooked the fundamental facts in the case and were unprepared to pass judgment upon this undertaking. But in all truth there was nothing daring or venturesome in it. You see, we knew what we had. That was an advantage which the other fellow had never taken into consideration.

The significance of this is in the proof of the big picture being an undoubted success. There will be many two dollar pictures. The success will depend entirely upon how well they are done, and reverts back solely to a question of merit. It takes great care, time and an enormous expense to produce a picture which will compare with the best of the spoken-drama can bring forth. But, given the theme, the understanding and the ability to project his ideals, the moving picture director has a natural advantage over the stage director who puts on a comedy or a drama of contemporary life. The latter is confined and limited in his scope. He can show only certain scenes in the limits of three walls, and at best has only a few square feet in which to place his characters. The stage director must depend upon painted scenery and manufactured effects, which are, after all, only miserable imitations of natural objects. I do not mean this in a spirit of criticism. There are fundamental ideals of the spoken drama which make it the aristocrat of the arts. Every one of us has pleasant recollections of great moments when true dramatists enjoyed the privileges of artistic interpretation. When a great actor throws the best there is in him into the principal role of a fine play, you have a combination which is irresistible. I have been impressed deeply by such performances upon several visits to the theater. What painting or piece of sculpture stands out in your memory to compare with this living, breathing thing you are part of for a single evening. Long years afterward in pleasurable reveries you recall the play and the player. Who ever saw Irving's matchless work in "Louis XI." can forget that wonderful scene when he urged the images on his cap to listen to him and yet was equivocating at

the same time. Or can one ever quite efface from memory the majestic manner with which Mansfield, as Cyrano de Bergerac, tossed his purse to the crowd? These are specific instances to illustrate my meaning.

It was the art of interpretation glorified. The player and his mood became the great figure in such cases. With the moving picture it is different. The poetic simulation, the tour de force which arrests attention and makes memories that are to live, is a silent power. The brain behind this art is never revealed. It lends itself to that concealment which is one of the rarest attributes of true art. The living thing is subjective. There is no rivalry with the spoken drama. Each has its niche and, if artistically done, will live. The mere presentation may be ephemeral, but the ideas and the recollections go on and on as long as life lasts.

In motion pictures we have a larger field in which to operate. On the stage these so-called "effects" are limitations at best. In the film play we show the actual occurrence and are not hampered by the size of our stage or the number of people we can crowd into the scene. If our story traverses to a battlefield we show an actual battlefield. If it means that 10,000 people were part of this conflict we engage 10,000 people, rehearse them in minute detail, and when we are ready we show you that scene as realistically as if you were looking down from a hilltop and watching an engagement of contending forces.

Let us look into the cost of this. This scene for a motion picture might cost you in the neighborhood of \$75,000. But the cost ends with the taking of the original negative. There are no salaries after this, and the only expense is the comparatively slight one of making new copies from the original negative.

A big spectacle on the stage can at the utmost employ 400 people in a scene. This is an unusually large number. It takes the same time and pains to rehearse them that it does to handle 10,000 people in a motion picture scene. But the stage production goes on daily, with eight or ten performances a week, and the salaries and costuming of the supernumeraries run up to \$2,500 a week, so that at the end of two seasons these forces have cost easily \$150,000. Here you have twice the outlay for 400 people that it costs a motion picture director to employ 10,000. If there is any significance in these figures they point an important moral without need of further explanation. In the same way we can go afield and get anything we want. If there is a shipwreck we show the angry sea and the restless waves. For a lover's tryst we have but to pick out some sylvan dell and bring our players there and let them act as two people in love would act under a given circumstance, and the great audiences weave their own romances and do the larger share of the acting for that scene. Along the side lines we can have roses blooming in the sunlight with a snow-capped mountain in the background. In our drama the trees wave in the breeze and blades of grass dance with real sways are none too insignificant to become a part of the action. You see, an observing director has the world for his studios. The centuries have been piling up these inexhaustible productions for him. He has but to use artistic sense in the matter of selection.

The motion picture is no longer an infant art. It is the newest and most powerful form of dramatic expression, and there is no end to which it can be carried. I firmly believe the day will come when great poetic pictures will not only compare with the best of the legitimate stage, but will be upon a parity with the greatest productions of grand opera and at corresponding prices. Remember, a few years ago it was the limit of extravagance to spend \$500 on a moving picture production. At that time we played to five-cent audiences. Now we spend \$500,000 on a picture, and we crowd the theaters everywhere at \$2 a seat. By this ratio what is to hinder the superproducer from spending three times that amount and getting \$5 a seat for it?

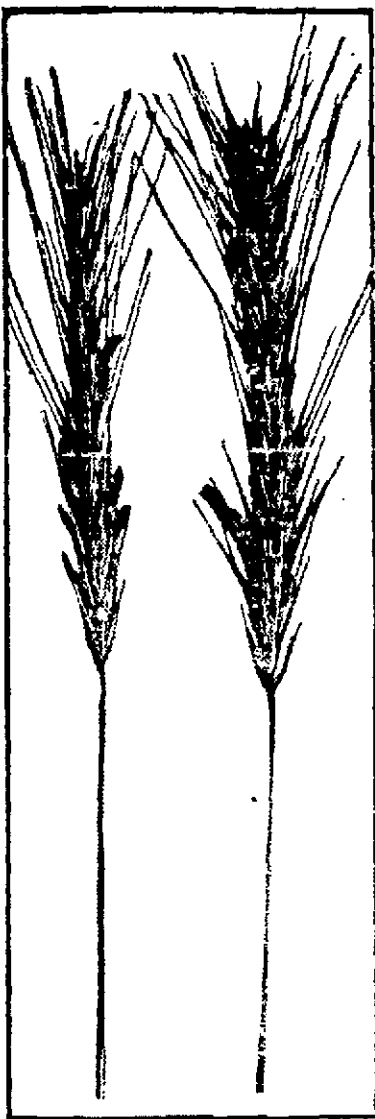
—Advertisement.

## Scientific Farming

### THE USEFULNESS OF RYE.

Has Many Advantages Over Other Grains Grown on the Farm.  
[Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

Because of the marked adaptability of rye to soil and temperature conditions it is one of the most useful grains to grow on the farm, even though in most localities its grain crop is less profitable than that of wheat. It will thrive on sandy, acid or poor land. It is hardy and therefore can be grown



HEADS OF RYE SHOWING ERGOT.

in winter in cold, exposed locations. It can be sown later than wheat and for this reason fits well into the farm schedule, especially when weather or other conditions have thrown the farmer off in his fall work. Rye is attacked by fewer insects and diseases than wheat. It requires less fertilizer, produces a more valuable straw and, being earlier, makes a better forage crop. Rye also actually exceeds wheat in production value of grain per acre in some sections. This was true in the five year period from 1910 to 1914 in South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The production of rye in the United States is not evenly distributed, 80 per cent of the acreage being in the eastern half of the country. Of this most is in Minnesota and the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river. In the last few years, however, there has been a tendency toward the spread of rye culture to new regions. The production in the whole United States is only 3 per cent of the world's production. The largest rye crop produced in the United States was in 1915, when the yield was estimated to be over 40,000,000 bushels.

Rye can be grown on almost any well drained soil in the eastern half of the United States. One of its advantages is its adaptability. It can be used to fill gaps between other crops. Sown early or late in the fall on land either rough or well prepared, it can be depended upon to make a good growth in almost every instance, at the same time conserving fertility and preventing washing during the winter. It may be given the same fall and winter treatment, whatever use is to be made of it, and the farmer need not decide until spring whether to pasture it, cut and feed it green, plow it under or harvest it as a straw and grain crop. Like all other grains, rye is best grown in rotation.

Although rye will grow on very poor soils, large yields cannot be secured from soils not of good fertility. The principal plant pest of rye is wild onion or garlic. The onion bulbets are about the same size and shape as rye grains and, reaching maturity at the same time, are often thrashed out with the grain. The presence of the onion bulbets reduces materially the price that may be secured for rye. Land badly infested with onions should not be used for small grains. If such land must be used the rye should be sown later, the land being plowed and prepared just before planting.

The diseases which may attack rye include stem and leaf rust, flag smut, anthracnose and ergot. The latter is the most serious. It is dangerous to feed rye affected with ergot to live stock. Treatment of rye seed with formaldehyde as for oats and wheat will reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of most grain diseases. Ergotized grains may be removed by passing the seed through a 20 per cent solution of common salt, the diseased grains floating, while the normal grains sink.

Improvable.  
Sympathetic Stranger—"Hullo! old chap—fallen in?" Unfortunate Angler (sarcastically)—"Well, you don't suppose this is perispiration, do you?"  
—Punch Show.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

## LABOR CAN'T BE FOOLED!

### Republican's Final Effort to "Deliver" the Labor Vote Exposed!

There appears in the leading newspapers of the United States today a page advertisement containing alleged labor testimonials in support of Candidate Hughes and censuring President Wilson.

This is the last desperate effort of the Republican National Committee to hoodwink the Public into believing that even one reputable labor man of prominence is supporting their candidate.

A few days ago they were gleefully quoting a six year old statement made by John M. O'Hanlon, Editor of the official organ of the New York State Federation of Labor, even after Mr. O'Hanlon had issued a public statement calling attention to the fact that for months he had been supporting President Wilson.

This time the Republicans are leaning upon Frank Feeney, named by Martin M. Mulhall in the famous lobby scandal at Washington as his "closest friend and advisor" while Mulhall was the strike breaker and legislative agent of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Feeney is notoriously known as the labor agent and political henchman of the Penrose-McNichol Machine in Philadelphia. Mulhall swore that he had Feeney on his payroll and that he had documents to prove it.

Two weeks ago the Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania publicly charged that Senator Boies Penrose had been put in charge of \$400,000 to attempt to influence the labor vote of the country and that Penrose had objected to "doing the dirty work" with so small a slush fund! That charge has not been denied.

Nearly a week ago the Democratic National Committee exposed Frank Feeney's employment by Penrose in this campaign to circulate fake labor endorsements of Mr. Hughes.

The alleged resolutions appearing in today's page advertisement of the Republicans are the work of Feeney and his agents.

The Chicago Building Trades Council did not adopt the pro-Hughes resolution quoted in the Republican advertisement and the Republicans know it!

The false report that such a resolution had been adopted was promptly denounced by Simon O'Donnell, President of the Chicago Building Trades Council and by Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The alleged pro-Hughes resolution, offered at a meeting in the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, was defeated. Leonard Kraft, Feeney's closest friend, then drew enough proxies from his pocket to jam it through. A week later—November 3rd—the Council officially denounced the act as a conspiracy and repudiated the alleged pro-Hughes resolution. Feeney tried to get similar resolutions adopted in Cincinnati and other cities—and failed.

When the attention of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was called to the Republican's page advertisement last night, he issued the following statement:

To the Workingmen of the United States, Greeting:

"As predicted by me a few days ago, there is some scheme to spring a canard upon you when it will be too late to disprove and repudiate the falsehoods and fictitious allegations or declarations.

"The information comes to me that a pretended labor leader has secured some fake declarations of a few supposedly labor organizations attacking the character and the policy of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are to be published as advertisements in the newspapers of the country tomorrow (Monday).

"The American Federation of Labor has without a dissenting voice or vote proclaimed the political policy to stand by the friends of labor and justice and to defeat its enemies.

"In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom and humanity.

"The false friends of labor will fail in their purpose to deceive."

Democratic National Committee.

OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY NOVEMBER 9

Matinee and Night

IRVING BERLIN'S SYNCOPATED Musical Treat

WATCH YOUR STEP

A Host of Clever Girls, Lovely Beyond Compare. The Last Word in Musical Comedy



Speedy as the Sput Sput of a Rapid Fire Gun.

A RAGTIME Riot With a Galaxy of Stars 75—People—75

One Year New Amsterdam Theatre, New York.  
One Year Empire Theater, London.  
Six Months Illinois Theater, Chicago.

PRICES.

Matinee—Balcony 25c; Main Floor 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Night—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

FULLER'S  
Shirt Factory

—REQUIRES—

Experienced  
Yoker

Steady work and

good wages assured.



## BILL JOHNSON A STAR

Chicago Boy Hailed as One of Wonders of Athletics.

Meteoric Rise of Former Semipro and Basketball Player—Manager Connie Mack Orders Him to Report in the Spring.

"Keep your eye on Bill Johnson, the Philadelphia Athletics' new outfielder, next year!"

Thus hundreds of Chicago semipro baseball fans and amateur basketball enthusiasts are voicing their opinions of Connie Mack's latest find—Bill Johnson, late outfielder with the Garden City and last season star forward on the Illinois Athletic club's championship basketball squad, writes Fred A. Marquardt in Chicago News.

Johnson, whom Connie Mack signed just before the last series between the Athletics and the Browns, returned to Chicago and spent the winter with his parents. The Quaker city pilot was very much satisfied with the youngster's showing in the St. Louis games, and has ordered him to appear at the Athletics' training camp next spring at Jacksonville, Fla.

## Rise in Athletic World.

Johnson's rise in the athletic world has been almost meteoric as one of his home runs or triples that within the short space of one year gave him the reputation of being one of the hardest hitting outfielders on the local semipro circuit. Although the national pastime has been his favorite sport ever since he was big enough to wield a baseball, fans first became aware of his ability in 1912.

As captain of the Doremus church baseball squad that year he led his team through the season without a defeat and succeeded in taking the senior championship of the Cook County Sunday School association. The following two seasons he played with



Bill Johnson.

various amateur prairie teams about Chicago. Last season Pilot Billy Nielsen of the Garden City—picked him up. Johnson became the mainstay of Nielsen's batting order.

Baseball however was not the only sport in which Johnson excelled. Basketball took his eye when he was barely more than 100 pounds in weight. He became an ardent devotee of the floor game in 1909 as a member of the Armour Square Midgets, the team that won the city championship of its class that year.

## Was Star in Basketball.

As a forward on the old Cornell he starred in the games that netted them the Central A. A. U. and National A. A. U. senior championships. When basketball was introduced at the Illinois Athletic club two years ago, Johnson became a member of the squad. The tri-color team won the Central A. A. U. title and made the trip to the coast for the national tourney.

The I. A. C. team won the central states' title a second time last spring, but was nosed out for the national championship by one point at the hands of University of Utah players.

If he fails to make good with Connie Mack it will be the biggest surprise in years for local sport enthusiasts.

## VETERAN SKATER TO RETIRE

Toronto Speed-Skating Association to Present Fred Robson With Diamond Medal.

Fred Robson, the dean of speed skaters in Canada and the United States, has decided to retire and, in appreciation of his good work, the Toronto Speed-Skating Association will present him a diamond-studded medal. He has been racing over twenty-three years and has won hundreds of medals and trophies.

## KOLEHMAINEN IS NOW COACH

Noted Runner Accepts Position With Irish-American A. C. to Coach Cross-Country Teams.

Willie Kolehmainen, the world's professional long-distance champion, whose teachings have assisted his brother, Hannes, in becoming noted as a foot runner, has been engaged by the Irish-American A. C. to coach the Winged Foot cross-country teams. Kolehmainen will take the place of Lawson Robertson, who is now at the University of Pennsylvania.

## Everything Complete.

"Well, Henry," I said to my neighbor's little boy, "I suppose you will soon be running the new automobile?" "O, no," he said, "My papa bought a chauffeur with the car."—Exchange.



FAIR AND WARMER

## Made To Order Weather

You can make any room in the house just as warm as you wish with the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

You can carry a Perfection Heater anywhere. It helps you dress, eat and bathe in comfort. It is handy and economical.

## PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It cuts down your coal bills wonderfully during these raw days, that need just a little heat to drive away the chill and dampness.

No fires to build—no coal to carry—no ashes to clean up.

Perfection Heaters are for sale at department and hardware stores everywhere. Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection. Descriptive booklet mailed free on request.

For best results use Socony Kerosene

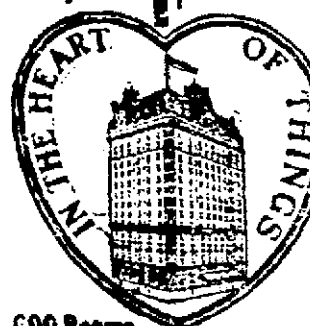
Standard Oil Company of N. Y.  
Stove Dept. 23 South Pearl Street, Albany



In H-O little bodies find, in perfectly balanced form, the nourishing elements that rapid growth requires.

**H-O THE ONLY STEAM-COOKED OATMEAL**

The House of Taylor



## HOTEL MARTINIQUE

Broadway, 32d St., New York  
125 pleasant Rooms, with private bath facing large open court.

**\$2.50 Per Day**

157 excellent Rooms, with private bath facing street, southern exposure.

**\$3.00 Per Day**

Also Attractive Rooms from \$1.50.  
The restaurant prices are most moderate.  
Equally convenient for businessmen, shoppers and tourists. For Black Lion Penna Station.

600 Rooms 400 Baths

50 LEGS  
SPRING LAMB  
LAMB CHOPS  
AT 15c LB.

**Special at Lasher's**  
FOR  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday  
No. 616 BROADWAY  
PRIME WESTERN STEER BEEF

1000 POUNDS  
Gold Coin Butter  
AT 25c LB.  
Oleomargarine

Large Cal. Hams, lb. 14c  
Pickled Pigs Feet, lb. 8c  
Beef Hearts, lb. 8c  
Pigs' Livers and Hearts, lb. 20c  
Best Hamburger Steak, 16c  
The good kind.  
Best Round Steak, lb. 18c  
Best Sirloin Steak, lb. 18c  
Best Porterhouse Steak, 18c  
Fresh Pigs' Heads, lb. 5c  
Best Chuck Steak, lb. 14c  
Best Chuck Roast Beef, 14c  
Best Pot Roast, 14-16-18-20c  
Prime Rib Roast Beef, lb. 14c  
Best Skinback Hams, lb. 20c

Half or whole.  
Stew Lamb, lb. 10c  
Fine Cornbeef, lb. 10c  
Pork Chops, <sup>round</sup> <sub>or off</sub> lb. 18c  
Pork Roast, <sup>round</sup> <sub>or off</sub> lb. 18c  
Loin Pork, <sup>round</sup> <sub>or off</sub> lb. 18c

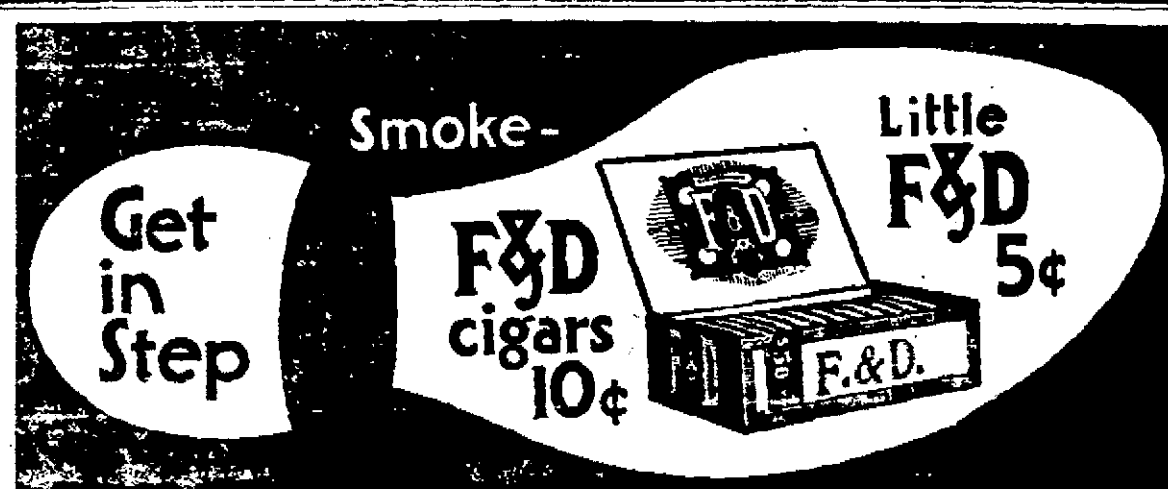
Fresh Beef Liver, lb. 12c  
Armour's Frankfurters, lb. 18c  
Pure Pork Sausage, lb. 18c  
Lean Stew Beef, lb. 8c  
Can Corn, 4 cans 25c  
Brick Butter, lb. 35c  
Fresh Killed Chickens, 22c  
Fresh Pig Hams, lb. 18c  
Bacon by Strip, lb. 22c  
Home Made Headcheese, 12c

Like mother use to make.  
Veal to Stew, lb. 14c  
Shoulder Veal, lb. 18c  
Veal Chops, lb. 18c  
Loin Veal to roast, lb. 18c  
Fresh Pork Shoulders, lb. 15c  
Fresh Belly Pork, lb. 16c  
Fresh Pork to Stew, lb. 16c  
3 lbs. Oleomargarine Butter 50c, 1 lb. 23c, the good kind.  
Small Legs of Lamb, lb. 12c

Tel. 774

**P. A. LASHER**

Free Delivery



## REGISTRATION AND ELECTION NOTICE

Pursuant to section 301 of the election law, notice is hereby given that each ward of the city of Kingston, as divided and defined by chapter 411 of the laws of 1902, has been declared by law and by resolution of the common council to be an election district, and places for registration and voting have been designated therefor as follows:

## First Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at Firemen's Hall, Fair street.

## Second Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting in the building owned by Alfred S. Bush, known as No. 642 Broadway.

## Third Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting on the lower floor of the city hall.

## Fourth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting in shop of Ferdinand Myer, 230 Hasbrouck avenue.

## Fifth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at Cordis's hose house, on Delaware avenue.

## Sixth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at Weber hose house, on Mill street.

## Seventh Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at the engine house, on Abel street.

## Eighth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at Rapid hose house, on Horse street.

## Ninth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at the carpenter shop of James Miller, 77 Broward street.

## Tenth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at the building of Levi Elmendorf, 72 Clinton avenue.

## Eleventh Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at the shop of Chauncey Tust and Son, 121 Franklin street.

## Twelfth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at Excelsior hose house, on Hurley avenue.

## Thirteenth Ward Election District.

All of said ward, with place of registry and voting at the house, on Dunn street, (Wilbur).

The days for registration of voters in this city are fixed by law for Friday and Saturday, October 13 and 14, and Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21, from 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock p. m.

Polls open on Election Day, November 7, 1916, at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Common Council.

Dated, October 19, 1916.

PALMER CANFIELD, JR., Mayor.

JOHN T. CUMMINGS, City Clerk.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Walter Eckert, late of the town of Hurley, county of Ulster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Philip Eiting, one of the executors of the estate of said deceased, at his office, No. 250 Wall St., in the city of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the first day of May, 1917.

Dated, September 18, 1916.

EMILY ECKERT, FRANK H. ENYER, As Executors of the Will of Walter Eckert, Deceased.

V. B. Van Wageningen, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Mary W. Myer, late of the town of Ulster, county of Ulster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Philip Eiting, one of the executors of the estate of said deceased, at his office, No. 250 Wall St., in the city of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the first day of May, 1917.

Dated, October 2nd, 1916.

PHILIP WOOLSEY and PHILIP EITING, Executors, etc., of Mary W. Myer, Deceased.

Philip Eiting, Attorney, 250 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.

## Gas For Comfort

IN considering the heating problem for your home or office do not overlook the advantages of the Gas Steam Radiator.

Gas Steam Radiators are heating thousands of stores, offices and homes with unusual success.

### Heat Where You Want It

That is one of the many advantages of Gas Steam Radiators. No need to heat your entire home when you want to warm but a single room. Simply light the burner—an automatic regulator assures maximum heat for minimum consumption of Gas. No fumes, ashes, dirt or smoke.

Telephone 1400, or stop in and let us explain in detail the economy of Gas Steam Radiators for heating

KINGSTON GAS & ELECTRIC CO.



### CARE FOR LITTLE CHICKENS

Do Not Worry Mother Hen by Interference—Feed Bread Crumbs When 48 Hours Old.

When the eggs begin to pip, do not worry the hen by interference, but let her severely alone till the chicks are all out and dry. Then remove to a dry roomy coop which should be rat and skunk proof. If you can have a small runway attached to the south side, enclosed by wire netting, so much the better. The hen should be kept confined for a few days, allowing the chicks to run in and out at will.

Do not be in a hurry to feed the little fellows, but scatter some coarse sand or chick size grit in the chaff or litter that you put on the floor of their coop. They will pick at this and begin to learn to scratch for themselves. When 48 hours old, give some dry bread crumbs or hard-boiled egg. Feed, often, but sparingly the first few days. Vary the food given, using rolled oats, cornbread, curd and stale light bread ground fine, or soaked in milk and squeezed dry.

Keep grit, charcoal and clean drinking water always before them. Feed the hen first and the chick feed will last longer. After the chicks are two weeks old turn the old hen loose with them to go where she will, always seeing that they are securely cooped for the night. At this age three feedings a day are sufficient. Cracked corn, kafir and wheat is a very good diet, in addition to what they pick up.

### BUFF ORPINGTON IS POPULAR

Fowls Do Well in Confinement and Are Very Hardy—Laying Qualities Have Been Proved.

The Orpingtons are an all-around fowl, stately and handsome. They were originated in England about twenty-five years ago, and are among the larger breeds, beautiful buff color, pink or white legs, white flesh, plump, round bodies. Weight of cock 10 pounds, cockerel 8½ pounds, hen 8 pounds, pullet 7 pounds. They do well in confinement; four-foot fence is all that is necessary to confine them. They are very hardy and are not affected



An English Buff Orpington.

by change of climate. They are very heavily feathered, do not mind cold weather, and are good winter layers. While they make good mothers, are easily broken up when broody. The Buff Orpingtons have become very popular in the United States. The Orpingtons have proved their laying qualities in many laying contests. There are several varieties of Orpingtons, but the Buff seems to be the most popular.

### HOPPER SYSTEM OF FEEDING

Begin by Supplying Dry Mash and Later Include Grains—Feed Oats for Bone and Muscle.

At this time of the year if it has not previously been done, the hopper system of feeding should be introduced for the growing chicks. Begin by supplying the hoppers with dry mash and later include grains, especially oats. Some tell us that their chicks will not eat oats, but there is nothing better for growing bone and muscle. Hopper feeding greatly lessens the amount of labor in caring for chicks and gives the smaller and weaker chicks an equal chance at the feed with the others.

### ERADICATE LICE AND MITES

Piece of Blue Ointment Rubbed into Skin is Recommended—Clean Droppings Out Weekly.

If hens are lousy, rub a piece of blue ointment the size of a pea into the skin just beneath the vent and on the underside of the wings. Mites are sure to accumulate if the droppings are not removed every week and the roosts sprayed with kerosene emulsion or disinfectants.

### Monopoly.

"That man prides himself on being a conversationalist." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He's never so happy as when he makes a string of people miss their trains while he monopolizes the bureau of information."

# BERNSTEIN'S Clothing Store

COR. WALL and NORTH FRONT STS.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

## OVERCOATS

Men, Young Men, Boys'

\$11.75

Men

Box models, form fitting styles, button through or fly fronts, regular or plain shoulders, everything that is new and smart included.

\$14.75

Men

Winter coats, one-quarter or full lined, double faced materials, velvet collar or plain, newest shades and patterns.

\$18.00

Men

Ideal garments for men who demand individuality in clothes—warmth without weight is a feature peculiar to these coats.

\$9.85

MEN

A great young men's coat. Better models in the new shades and swell weaves. Cannot be duplicated for this money.

\$2.88

Boys

Coats for the small boys, ages 3 to 8, in grays, browns, blues—good warm materials and well made.

\$4.85

Boys

Largest assortment of swell coats at this price than at anywhere in the city. Fast color, all wool coats, in neat, rich shades and patterns.

\$6.85

Boys

Box or belted models, roll collar or button to the neck, in grays, browns, blues and mixtures.



## FUR LINED OVERCOATS

\$25.00

Pieced Marmot lined coats with black shell. These coats have Genuine Persian Lamb Collars, shawl type and are double breasted.

\$38.00

Muskrat Lined, all wool, fast black shell. Blend rat collar. Regulation double breasted shawl collar model.

## MACKINAWS

For Men and Boys

\$4.85

\$6.85

\$7.85

Light weight, but warm. Short, not bulky. In bright plaids or plain neat effects. For men and boys of all ages and sizes.

## SHEEPSKINS

For Men

\$3.85, \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.85

Long and short. Full sheep lined. Corduroy, sheep or wombat collars, mole skin or canvas shells.

\$3.50

\$4.00

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## CRAWFORD SHOES

A well made shoe. Guaranteed by Sam Bernstein & Co. English lasts. In black and many shades of tan. Button or lace.

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## MEN'S SUITS

\$14.75

### Materials

Unfinished worsteds, basket weaves, plain worsteds, plain blue serges, cashmeres and wool mixtures.

### Colors

Plain blue, plain Oxford gray, many shades of brown gray mixtures, black and blue stripes, fancy patterns.

### Models

Close cut effects with various new style lapels, new cuffs, patch or slant pockets. Pinch back. Conservative models for men who want them.

### Make

Made to wear well and fit well. Good linings and finishings.

SAM BERNSTEIN & CO.

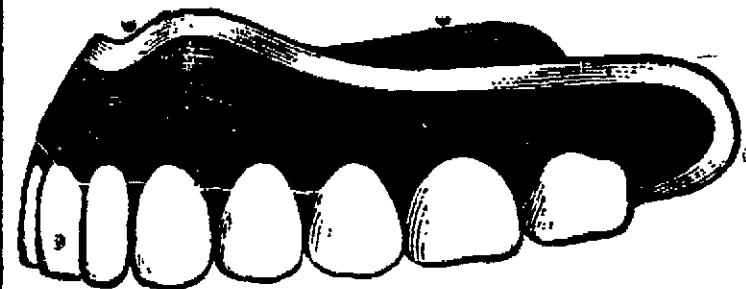
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## Cady "Fee Bill"

Examination Free: Painless Extraction of teeth, with Local Anesthetic, each 50c; Silver Filling \$1.00; Porcelain Filling \$2.00; Gold Filling, from \$2.00; Gold Inlays, from \$3.00; Porcelain Crowns, \$5.00; Gold Crowns, \$5.00; Bridgework, per tooth, \$5.00; Porcelain Gum Plates, \$20.00; Rootless Plates \$20.00. Gold Plates \$20.00. Dentures, \$20.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. No charge for extractions when plates are ordered.

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### TODAY

William Fox presents

THEDA BARA

in the

"ETERNAL SAPHO"

A virile photo-drama of the soul

Tomorrow, Election Day—Selig Presents Tyrone Powers in "Sweet Alyssum" and Charlie Chaplin in "By the Sea."

### POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

## VOTE for EUGENE M. TRAVIS For State Comptroller

A question for serious reflection by the voters

The present State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis, who is seeking re-election on his record, restored order out of chaos after the Democrats were removed from this important department two years ago.

He has won the confidence and respect of the business men by his honest independent and efficient management of the state finances.

The disclosure of the robbery of Stock Transfer Tax stamps, by which the state lost \$250,000 annually, is included among his accomplishments. He also restored the credit of the state by insisting on the payment of unpaid bills left over by his predecessor.

He has reduced the expenses of his department \$110,000 this year.

He devised up-to-date methods which prevent theft of state bonds.

His amendments to the Inheritance Tax and Secured Debt Tax laws will increase the annual revenue \$3,500,000.

He re-opened estates closed by his predecessor and obtained additional tax of \$400,000.

The way to keep the finances out of incompetent hands for two more years is to vote for the re-election of

EUGENE M. TRAVIS  
Republican and Progressive Candidate



### Let's Georgiana Do It.

Mrs. Eze—I make it a rule never to ask another to do what I would not do myself. Mrs. Wye—But you would not go to the door yourself and tell a caller you were not at home.—Boston Transcript.

### Says No Good.

"That woman's tongue goes as fast as an express." "Which isn't the only point of resemblance, for, like an express, it is always on the rail."—Baltimore American.

"My first husband had much better sense than you have."

"I can't see it. We were both foolish enough to marry you."—Boston Transcript.

Adam—Time must hang heavy on your hands.

Eve—Why, honey? Adam (recklessly)—Well, you wear a wrist watch.—Columbia Jester.

He—Your cousin Alice looked awfully bored at the party last night.

She—Oh, I don't know. He—But I do. Wasn't I talking to her nearly the whole evening?—Boston Transcript.

"He's a clever photographer."

"Makes pictures of people as they look, I presume." "Cleverer than that. He makes them as they think they look."—Detroit Free Press.



## WEAPONS OF WAR

Deadly Devices Used by Warriors  
In Ancient Times.

### THE JAVELINS OF CAESAR.

They Turned the Tide of Battle in One  
of His Gallic Campaigns—The Fa-  
mous Greek Wet Fire and the First  
Use of Gunpowder and Cannon.

"Reviewing the history of warfare among civilized nations," says a Geographic Society Bulletin, "one of the earliest engines of destruction whose fame has been perpetuated on the pages of legendary epic was the great wooden horse which the crafty Ulysses left on the plains of Ilium and which the Trojans believed to be an offering sacred to the goddess Athena. Concealed by the false Sinon, the Trojans razed their walls in order that the 'gift' of the Greeks might be brought into the city. After nightfall the warriors hidden inside the wooden animal crept out, threw open the gates of the city and admitted their companions, thus bringing about the destruction of the city of Priam and wreaking vengeance upon the people who had slain

tered Paris and the fair but false Helen of Troy.

"An engine of war which emerges from the cloud of legend and takes its place among historical actualities was that employed by Alexander the Great in his seven months' siege of the famous Phoenician metropolis, Tyre. This ancient city was strongly situated on an island, and as there were no long range catapults in the fourth century before the Christian era, Alexander conceived the plan of building a mole or causeway from the mainland to the island. This engineering enterprise was hampered by the Tyrians, who launched blazing ships against the assailants as they sunk piles to hold in place the rock and debris that formed a roadway over which the army was to march. In order to protect his construction corps Alexander devised an engine of war, great towers covered with green hides. These were set up as shields against the floating flames of the enemy, and the result was one of the memorable victories in Alexander's conquest of the eastern world.

"One of the simplest and yet one of the most effective inventions of ancient times was the javelin with a point of soft iron employed by Julius Caesar in one of his Gallic wars. The Roman legionaries hurled these weapons against the shields of their enemies. The iron head penetrated the outer coverings of bull's hide, but flattened out against the hard wood or

metal back of the shield, and thus became hooked to this protector. The shanks of the dangling javelins so impeded the movements of the barbarian soldiers that they were forced either to throw away their shields and fight uncovered against the Romans or else stop long enough a fatal delay in their advance to disencumber themselves from this unique weapon, which may properly be called the dum dum pilum, the progenitor of the soft nose or dum dum bullets of today.

"Greek fire is a term which has been applied to various compounds through a succession of centuries going as far back as 424 B. C., when at the siege of Delium a caldron filled with sulphur, pitch and charcoal was placed against the walls of the city, ignited and the flames intensified by a bellows attached to a hollow tree trunk. The most famous of the Greek fires, however, was that invented by the architect Callinicus during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus. This particular engine of destruction was known as wet fire on account of its property of bursting into flame when wetted. Thrown from aliphons, it fell upon the ships of the Saracens, causing them to burst into flames, and thus Constantinople was saved to the Byzantine emperors for the time being (684 A. D.).

"Probably more far-reaching in its effect than any other engine of war was the introduction of gunpowder on the battlefield. It was one of the most potent factors contributing to the overthrow of the great feudal system, for

it destroyed the superiority of the armored knight over the yeoman foot soldier and, as Carlyle rightly said, 'It made all men of the same height.' Following the use of gunpowder in small arms came the invention and development of the cannon, a weapon which was employed with destructive effect against the walls of Constantinople when this historic city finally fell into the hands of the Mohammedans in 1453.

"The aeroplane, the Zeppelin and the submarine have been developed gradually in times of peace preparatory for war and are the products of many minds. Not so the ironclad Merrimac and the turreted Monitor, which appeared suddenly and almost simultaneously on the horizon of naval warfare during the American war."

When Niagara Falls Went Dry.  
Niagara falls has on occasion run dry. In fact, this phenomenon has occurred several times with the American falls. In the winter of 1908-4 the water in the eastern part of Lake Erie and the Niagara river was forced back by a strong wind and fell several feet. Ice floating in the river formed an ice jam, which cut off the water, and the American falls went dry. This same phenomenon, according to reliable information, occurred again in 1909.

The three things most difficult are to keep a secret, to forget an injury and to make good use of leisure.

### Couldn't Corner Him.

In the orchard of Jack's home was one apple tree which bore particularly fine apples and these were always saved for special occasions. One day, however, the temptation proved too great for the small boy, and when his father looked for him he found him in the prize apple tree. "Jack," he called, "what are you doing up there?" "O," replied Jack, with elaborate indifference, "I just climbed up here to cool off."

### Youthful Diplomat.

My grandson's father had told him not to go into the chicken yard any more. In the evening he came home and found the little fellow in the chicken yard again. He said: "Raymond, I think I shall whip you for not minding me." Raymond said: "O, papa, just don't give me any dessert for supper, and that will punish me just as much."—Chicago Tribune.

### Gentle Hint.

My little sister sometimes accompanied me when I called on my friends. She made a practice of asking for something to eat, and I asked her not to do so again. The next time she moved uneasily in her chair, and finally said: "Well, I think we had better start for home. I'm getting so hungry I'm afraid you will have to carry me home."—Chicago Tribune.

### Great Atmosphere.

Everyone can enter into the atmosphere of greatness, and gain its vision. It is simply a question of believing in the best things, and in our power to attain them.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

## Always Nice to Keep in the House

It is absolutely necessary to have a little wine or whiskey in the house in case of sickness, but you must be sure to have the pure article. Buy from a reliable house like ours and you will not have to worry about the quality. Whatever is good, we have it, and our prices are as low as others ask you to pay for inferior grades. Better not drink at all than imbibe impure or doctored drinks, so the surest way to get the best liquor is to buy them here. Our prices are right, too.

Mail orders promptly filled.

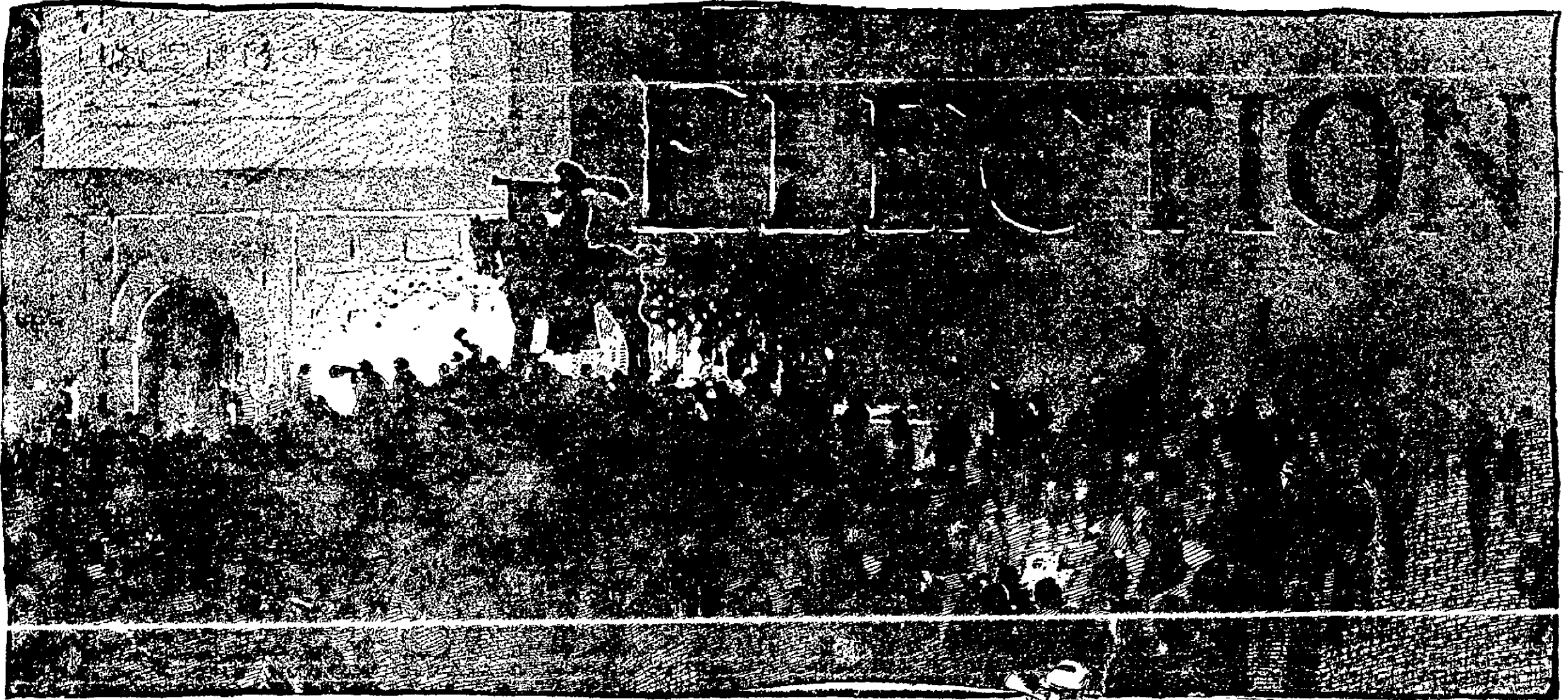
## NEW YORK WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE

52 STRAND and 58 FERRY ST.  
KINGSTON, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ULSTER, N. Y.—Barrett T. Millspaugh, plaintiff, against Charles H. Hutteneier and Katherine A. Hutteneier, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on October 21, 1916, and entered in Ulster county clerk's office on October 26, 1916, I, the undersigned, referee for that purpose in and by said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the house on the property hereinafter described, in the village of Wallkill, Ulster county, N. Y., on December 13, 1916, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following described premises, to wit:

ALL THAT TRACT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in the town of Shawangunk, county of Ulster, state of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the Old North Plank Road, thence along the lands of James C. Teller and E. E. Duffels N. 64 D. 3 M. E. 102 1/2 ft. to an iron driven in the ground in the easterly side of said road, 151 1/2 ft. to the northeasterly corner of the barn of said E. E. Duffels, thence along the lands of the Knights of Pythias N. 67 D. 10 M. E. 27 1/2 ft. thence along the same and the lands of Hamilton LeFevre N. 70 D. 10 M. E. 75 1/2 ft. thence N. 19 D. 32 M. E. 43 1/2 ft. to the lands of Ezra Wilkin and sister; thence along said lands S. 71 D. 43 M. W. 114 1/2 ft. to the southeasterly corner of the barn standing on the store lot of the said John G. Manning, thence along said store lot S. 81 D. 25 M. W. 29 1/2 ft.; thence S. 13 D. 12 M. E. 12 ft.; thence S. 73 D. 47 M. W. 43 1/2 ft.; thence N. 14 D. 36 M. W. 8 1/2 ft.; thence S. 73 D. 19 M. W. 107 ft. to the middle of the aforesaid road; thence through the middle of said road S. 27 D. 5 M. E. 84 1/2 ft. to the place of beginning, containing 24 1/2 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, October 26, 1916.  
MAURICE W. BLTINGE, Referee.  
JOHN H. HICKS, Attorney for Plaintiff,  
172 Broad St.,  
Norwich, N. Y.



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# Hart Schaffner & Marx

## Varsity Fifty Five is in the lead

**Y**OUNG men want these suits; and we make a special feature of providing what young men want.

Hart Schaffner & Marx designers have accomplished a very remarkable result in the Varsity Fifty Five designs: one smart fundamental style idea developed in a number of variations; single and double breasted suits; plain and belt back; regular or patch pockets; variations in the lapels. Unusual values at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25.00.

This is overcoat weather; better see the new Varsity Six Hundred models. Many new ideas expressed in them.

Whatever you need in haberdashery is here for you, in styles and qualities that will please you, at prices for your economy.

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Manhattan Shirts  
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Stetson Hats  
Banister Shoes

Columbia Shirts  
Patrick Mackinaws







## The Cop and The Anthem

Wandering Willie Had a Hard Time Locating, but Finally Landed.

By O. HENRY

Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co.

On his bench in Madison square Soapy moved uneasily. When wild geese honk high of nights and when women without sealskin coats grow kind to their husbands and when Soapy moves uneasily on his bench in the park you may know that winter is near at hand.

A dead leaf fell in Soapy's lap. That was Jack Frost's card. Jack is kind to the regular denizens of Madison square and gives fair warning of his annual call. At the corners of four streets he hands his pastebord to the north wind, footman of the mansion of All Outdoors, so that the inhabitants thereof may make ready.

Soapy's mind became cognizant of the fact that the time had come for him to resolve himself into a singular committee of ways and means to provide against the coming rigor. And therefore he moved uneasily on his bench. The libristical ambitions of Soapy were not of the highest. In them there were no considerations of Mediterranean cruises, of soporific southern skies or drifting in the Venetian lagoon. Three months on the island was what his soul craved. Three months of assured board and bed and congenial company, safe from Borax and bluecoats, seemed to Soapy the essence of things desirable.

For years the hospitable Blackwolds had been his winter quarters. Just as his more fortunate fellow New Yorkers had bought their tickets to Palm Beach and the Riviera each winter, so Soapy had made his humbler arrangements for his annual holiday to the island. And now the time was come. On the previous night three Sabbath newspapers, distributed beneath his coat, about his ankles and over his lap, had failed to repulse the cold as he slept on his bench near the spouting fountain in the ancient square. So the island loomed big and timely in Soapy's mind. He scorned the provisions made in the name of charity for the city's dependents. In Soapy's opinion the law was more benign than philanthropy. There was an endless round of institutions, municipal and eleemosynary, on which he might set out and receive lodging and food accordant with the simple life. But to one of Soapy's proud spirit the gifts of charity are innumerable. If not in coin you must pay in humiliation of spirit for every benefit received at the hands of philanthropy. As Caesar had his Brutus, every bed of charity must have its toll of a both more loss of bread its compensation of a private and personal inquisition, wherefore it is better to be a guest of the law, which, though conducted by rules, does not meddle unduly with a gentleman's private affairs.

Soapy, having decided to go to the island, at once set about accomplishing his desire. There were many easy ways of doing this. The pleasantest was to dine luxuriously at some expensive restaurant and then, after declaring insolvency, be handed over quietly and without uproar to a policeman. An accommodating magistrate would do the rest.

Soapy left his bench and strolled out of the square and across the level sea of asphalt where Broadway and Fifth avenue flow together. Up Broadway he turned and halted at a glittering cafe where are gathered together nightly the choicest products of the grape, the silk worm and the protoplasm. Soapy had confidence in himself from the lowest bottom of his vest upward. He was shaven, and his coat was decent, and his neat black, ready tied four-in-hand had been presented to him by a lady missionary on Thanksgiving day. If he could reach a table in the restaurant unsuspected, success would be his. The portion of him that would have above the table would raise no doubt in the waiter's mind. A roasted mallard duck, thought Soapy, would be about the thing, with a bottle of Chablis, and then Camembert, a demi-tasse and a cigar. One dollar for the cigar would be enough. The total would not be so high as to call for any supreme manifestation of revenge from the safe management, and yet the most would leave him filled and

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happy for the journey to his winter refuge.

But as Soapy set foot inside the restaurant door the head waiter's eye fell upon his frayed trousers and decadent shoes. Strong and ready hands turned him about and conveyed him in silence and haste to the sidewalk and averted the ignominious fate of the menaced mallard.

Soapy turned off Broadway. It seemed that his route to the coveted island was not to be an epicurean one. Some other way of entering limbo must be thought of.

At a corner of Sixth avenue electric lights and cunningly displayed wares behind plate glass made a shop window conspicuous. Soapy took a cobble stone and dashed it through the glass. People came running around the corner, a policeman in the lead. Soapy stood still with his hands in his pockets and smiled at the sight of brass buttons.

"Where's the man that done that?" inquired the officer excitedly.

"Don't you figure out that I might have had something to do with it?" said Soapy, not without sarcasm, but friendly, as one greets good fortune.

The policeman's mind refused to accept Soapy even as a clown. Men who smash windows do not remain to parody with the law's minions. They take to their heels. The policeman saw a man halfway down the block running to catch a car. With drawn club he joined in the pursuit. Soapy, with disgust in his heart, loosed along, twice unsuccessful.

On the opposite side of the street was a restaurant of no great pretensions. It catered to large appetites and modest purses. Its crockery and atmosphere were thick, its soup and napery thin. Into this place Soapy took his accented shoes and telltale trousers without challenge. At a table he sat and consumed beef-steak, eggs, jacks, doughnuts and pie. And then to the waiter he betrayed the fact that the minutest coin and himself were strangers.

"Now get busy and call a cop," said Soapy, "and don't keep a gentleman waiting."

"No cop for you," said the waiter, with a voice like butter cakes and an eye like the cherry in a Manhattan cocktail. "Hey, Cou!"

Neatly upon his left ear on the callous pavement two waiters pitched Soapy. He arose, joint by joint, as a carpenter's rule opens, and bent the dust from his clothes. Arrest seemed but a rosy dream. The island seemed very far away. A policeman who stood before a drug store two doors away laughed and walked down the street.

Five blocks Soapy traveled before his courage permitted him to woo capture again. This time the opportunity presented what he fatuously termed to himself a "clinch." A young woman of a modest and pleasing guise was standing before a show window gazing with sprightly interest at its display of shining images and inkstands, and two yards from the window a large policeman of severe demeanor leaned against a water plug.

It was Soapy's design to assume the role of the demure and elegant "masher." The refined and elegant appearance of his victim and the congeniality of the conscientious cop encouraged him to believe that he would soon feel the pleasant official clutch upon his arm that would insure his winter quarters on the night little, tight little isle.

Soapy straightened the lady missionary's ready made tie, dragged his shrinking cuffs into the open, set his hat at a killing cant and smiled to ward the young woman. He made eyes at her, was taken with sudden coughs and "heims," smiled, snickered and went bravely through the impatient and contemptible litany of the "masher." With half an eye Soapy saw that the policeman was watching him fidgety. The young woman moved away a few steps and again bestowed her absorbed attention upon the shining images. Soapy followed, boldly stepping to her side, raised his hat and said:

"Ah, there, Bedelia! Don't you want to come and play in my yard?"

The policeman was still looking. The persecuted young woman had but to beckon a finger and Soapy would be privatively en route for his insular haven. Already he imagined he could feel the cory warmth of the station house. The young woman faced him and, stretching out a hand, caught Soapy's coat sleeve.

"Sure, Mike," she said joyfully. "If you'll blow me to a puff of snuff. I'd have spoke to you sooner, but the cop was watching."

With the young woman playing the clinch to his oak Soapy walked past the policeman, overcame with gloom. He seemed doomed to liberty.

At the next corner he shook off his companion and ran. He halted in the district where by night are found the lightest street, hearts, rows and librettos. Women in furs and men in greatcoats moved gayly in the wintry air. A sudden fear seized Soapy that some dreadful enchantment had rendered him immune to arrest. The thought brought a little of panic upon it, and when he came upon another policeman leaning grandly in front of a transplendent theater he caught at the immediate straw of "disorderly conduct."

On the sidewalk Soapy began to yell drunken gibberish at the top of his harsh voice. He danced, howled, raved and otherwise disturbed the welkin.

The policeman twirled his club, turned his back to Soapy and remarked to a citizen:

"Tis one of them Yale lads celebrating the goose egg they give to the Hartford college. Noisy, but no harm. We've instructions to leave them be."

Discouraged, Soapy ceased his unravelling racket. Would never a policeman lay hands on him? In his fancy the island seemed an unattainable Arcadia. He buttoned his thin coat against the chilling wind.

In a clear store he saw a well dressed man lighting a cigar at a swinging light. His silk umbrella he had set by the door on entering. Soapy stepped inside, secured the umbrella and sear-

tered off with it slowly. The man at the cigar light followed lustily.

"My umbrella!" he said sternly. "Oh, is it?" sneered Soapy, adding insult to petty larceny. "Well, why don't you call a policeman? I took it. Your umbrella! Why don't you call a cop? There stands one on the corner." The umbrella owner glowered his steps. Soapy did likewise, with a presentiment that luck would run against him. The policeman looked at the two curiously.

"Of course," said the umbrella man—"that is—well, you know how these mistakes occur. I—if it's your umbrella I hope you'll excuse me. I picked it up this morning in a restaurant. If you recognize it as yours, why, I hope you'll—"

"Of course it's mine!" said Soapy fiercely.

The ex-umbrella man retreated. The policeman hurried to assist a tall blond



"WE'VE INSTRUCTIONS TO LEAVE THEM BE."

In an opera cloak across the street in front of a street car that was approaching two blocks away.

Soapy walked eastward through a street damaged by improvements. He hurried the umbrella wrathfully into an excavation. He muttered against the men who wear helmets and carry clubs. Because he wanted to fall into their clutches they seemed to regard him as a king who could do no wrong.

At length Soapy reached one of the avenues to the east where the glitter and turmoil was but faint. He set his face down this toward Madison square, for the homing instinct survives even when the home is a park bench.

But on an unusually quiet corner Soapy came to a standstill. Here was an old church, quaint and rambling and gabled. Through one violet stained window a soft light glowed, where, no doubt, the organist tinkered over the keys, making sure of his mastery of the coming Sabbath anthem, for there drifted out to Soapy's ears sweet music that caught and held him transfixed against the convolutions of the iron fence.

The moon was above, lustrous and serene; vehicles and pedestrians were few; sparrows twittered sleepily in the eaves. The old church, with its steeple might have been a country churchyard. And the anthem that the organist played cemented Soapy to the iron fence, for he had known it well in the days when his life contained such things as a mother and roses and ambitions, and friends and immaculate thought and collars.

The conjunction of Soapy's receptive state of mind and the influence about the old church wrought a sudden and wonderful change in his soul. He viewed with swift horror the pit into which he had tumbled, the degraded days, unworthy desires, dead hopes, wrecked families and base motives that made up his existence.

And also in a moment his heart responded thrillingly to this novel mood. An instantaneous and strong impulse moved him to battle with his desperate fate. He would pull himself out of the mire; he would make a man of himself again; he would conquer the evil that had taken possession of him. There was time. He was comparatively young yet; he would resurrect his old

ambitions and pursue them without faltering. These solemn but sweet organ notes had set up a revolution in him. Tomorrow he would go into the roaring downtown district and find work. A fur importer had once offered him a place as driver. He would find him tomorrow and ask for the position. He would be somebody in the world. He would—

Soapy felt a hand laid on his arm. He looked quickly around into the broad face of a policeman.

"What are you doin' here?" asked the officer.

"Nuthin'," said Soapy.

"Then come along," said the policeman.

"Three months on the island," said the magistrate in the police court the next morning.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shen-tone.

Growsome Craft.

There is a little boat on the East river, New York, known as the Fidelity, which is the official funeral barge of 5,760 persons a year. Every morning, rain or shine, it steams up the East river on its daily tour of the various city hospitals and institutions. Bodies of those who have died are returned to the morgue to be left from seven to ten days waiting for a claimant. There are about 120 a week, 480 a month, or an average of 5,760 a year.

Floundering in Pronouns.

Attention is often directed to the inextricable cockney "derangement" of negatives. There is a provincialism that founders among the personal pronouns. An assize court witness in a case arising from a brawl when asked what she knew about it replied, "Well, her told I to hit she," and counsel remarked, "Her did, did her?" Naught abashed, witness added, with confidence, "And then her came at wa."—London Globe.

## DIRT ROADS PROBLEM.

Proper Drainage and Systematic Maintenance Are Essential.

All through the central states there seems to be at present an unexpected interest in earth roads, and there is a widespread desire to have an authoritative opinion on the field for which such roads are adapted. It is a subject on which many experienced road engineers are not willing to make any statements for fear of being misunderstood or misquoted, but the road engineer of the Illinois state highway department has recently made some comments that answer a part of this oft repeated question as follows: "The earth road cannot by any system of maintenance be kept up throughout the entire year to the usual standard



WORKING ON AN EARTH ROAD.

of the other types. The use of the road in a wet and softened condition is what causes the trouble. Under the conditions where the earth road is a suitable type its total cost for construction and maintenance is less than that of any other type. In dry weather and when it is not too dusty the properly constructed and maintained earth road is by far more pleasant and more satisfactory to travel upon than any other road. With neglected maintenance, however, no other type of road can go to pieces and become impassable so quickly as an earth road, nor, on the other hand, can any other type be brought to a satisfactory condition for travel so quickly and so cheaply after having been impassable. From these peculiar features it will be noted that practically the entire problem with earth roads is their proper drainage and systematic maintenance. The opportunity for bettering our road conditions by properly improving the earth roads is almost beyond our imagination."

## THE GOOD ROADS BILL.

Authorizes Expenditure by Government of \$85,000,000 in Five Years.

The good roads bill recently passed by congress and signed by President Wilson authorizes the expenditure of \$85,000,000 in five years by the federal government. This marks the beginning of active co-operation between the national government and the states in highway improvements in a country wide program.

The condition attached to the expenditure of the government appropriation is that the states shall expend an amount similar to that apportioned to them for the indicated improvement.

The bill provides that in addition to the money to be spent in co-operation with the states \$10,000,000 shall be provided for roads in federal forest reserves, to be spent at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year for ten years.

The co-operative plan is said to have sprung from the combined energies of the American Association of State Highway Officials and the American Automobile association. The bill is an amalgamation of what was known as the Shackelford bill of the house and the Bankhead bill of the senate.

The total federal distribution for the five years among the forty-eight states is: Alabama, \$1,068,000; Arizona, \$1,070,250; Arkansas, \$272,750; California, \$2,336,250; Colorado, \$1,302,000; Connecticut, \$478,500; Delaware, \$124,500; Florida, \$840,750; Georgia, \$2,070,750; Idaho, \$841,250; Illinois, \$2,432,000; Indiana, \$2,100,000; Iowa, \$2,260,500; Kansas, \$2,231,250; Kentucky, \$1,500,000; Louisiana, \$1,010,250; Maine, \$731,250; Maryland, \$642,250; Massachusetts, \$1,140,000; Michigan, \$2,230,750; Minnesota, \$2,100,750; Mississippi, \$1,371,000; Missouri, \$2,638,250; Montana, \$1,512,750; Nebraska, \$1,660,500; Nevada, \$1,004,250; New Hampshire, \$324,750; New Jersey, \$912,000; New Mexico, \$1,235,250; New York, \$3,877,500; North Carolina, \$1,746,000; North Dakota, \$1,176,000; Ohio, \$2,905,500; Oklahoma, \$1,773,750; Oregon, \$1,221,750; Pennsylvania, \$3,585,750; Rhode Island, \$180,750; South Carolina, \$1,111,500; South Dakota, \$1,256,250; Tennessee, \$1,773,750; Texas, \$4,515,750; Utah, \$569,250; Vermont, \$334,000; Virginia, \$1,530,000; Washington, \$1,098,750; West Virginia, \$825,750; Wisconsin, \$1,983,000; Wyoming, \$956,250.

The supplement to the bill gives an additional \$10,000,000 to be expended at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year on roads within or adjacent to federal forest reserves, the money to be repaid ultimately out of the sale of timber and from other sources of revenue. The western states were particularly interested in this phase of the question and successfully contended that the national government should protect and develop its own property.

Tagore's Philosophy.

My heart is full and I feel that happiness is simple like a meadow flower. . . . I look around me and see the silent sky and flowing water and feel that happiness is spread abroad as simply as a smile on a child's face.—Tagore.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

# TO MEN WHO THINK

For weeks your intelligence has been insulted by false statements contained in page advertisements paid for by the Republican National Committee and by members of the Republican Old Guard who waxed fat under a Republican tariff that worked all the time for their Republican pocketbooks and against yours.

These high priests of special privilege are trying to make you forget.

They want you to forget that they themselves were responsible for the Republican panics, the inevitable results of years under Republican tariffs—the panics of 1873, 1893, 1903, 1907 and 1913.

They want you to forget the want, the misery, the despair caused by these Republican panics!

They want you to forget the strikes and lockouts at Homestead, at Paterson, at Lawrence, at Fall River, at Cripple Creek, at Wilkes-Barre under Republican rule.

They want you to forget the days when Republican tariffs worked with machine-like precision, when men and women who longed to do right were driven to acts of desperation in order to keep body and soul together.

## Or--If You WILL Remember

They hope by talking of business disaster and unemployment to make you afraid to vote as your conscience and common sense dictate—FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

## BUT FACTS KNOCK THEIR MISSTATEMENTS COLD

If there was the slightest danger of a business let-up following the return of peace,

Would HENRY FORD, a Republican and head of an industry employing 45,000 men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would GEORGE F. JOHNSON and H. B. Endicott, of the Endicott Johnson Company, Republicans and owners of the largest shoe manufactory in the world, be supporting President Wilson?

Would ISADOR JACOBS, Independent and President of the California Canneries Company, the largest concern of its kind in America, be supporting President Wilson?

Would F. D. UNDERWOOD, Republican and President of the Erie Railroad, be supporting President Wilson?

Would THOMAS A. EDISON, Republican, the world's greatest inventor and employer of thousands of men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would THE IRON AGE, in its November 1916 issue, say: "The pig iron market of the past two weeks is practically without a parallel in the experience of present-day producers. The advances are unprecedented, in being due, not to a clamorous demand for iron for quick shipment, as in all previous excited markets, but to a simultaneous effort of buyers to cover far forward requirements—in many cases through the second half of 1917."

## If You Want War and Panics

## Vote For Hughes With Roosevelt

## If You Want Peace With Honor

## and Continued Prosperity

# VOTE FOR WILSON

Democratic National Committee.



## RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

That Subject With a Timely Application Considered With War Relief Work by Kingston Branch of American Independence Union in Enthusiastic Meeting at St. Peter's Hall.

Members of the Kingston Branch of the American Independence Union crowded St. Peter's School Hall at Adams and Pierpoint streets Sunday afternoon and heard stirring expressions of opinion from speakers as to their duties as American citizens at the polls and also upon the necessity for relief work for the German war sufferers which the organization is liberally supporting. The sum of \$200 was pledged for the latter. On the stage, which was decorated with the American flag, were seated the Rev. A. Schmidt, president of the society; the Rev. Father J. P. Neumann, pastor of St. Peter's Church; the Rev. Dr. G. C. Berkemeier of Mt. Vernon; the Rev. Father Hermann, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church; the Rev. F. T. Schroeder, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church; former Senator Jacob Rile, and Prof. Louis Sutor. The Roundout Social Mannerchor was in attendance and sang several selections, opening the program with "Das Blumlein," splendidly rendered under Director Stumpf.

The Rev. Mr. Schmidt opened the meeting and in his introductory remarks he referred to the object and purpose of the gathering, to raise funds for the German war sufferers. He expressed pride and satisfaction in the fact that the society since its organization had realized its purpose for charity work and only abroad; but at home, where charity begins. The speaker referred to the society being the first among the donors to the fund raised for Company M when it was ordered out last summer and also made reference to the duty every citizen has to discharge intelligently next Tuesday. For a short time the Rev. Mr. Schmidt dwelt upon the importance of the election and the momentous nature of the campaign, pointing out how these have a direct bearing on the welfare of the nation and each individual citizen.

Following these introductory remarks "Die Wacht am Rhein" was then sung with enthusiasm by the audience. The chairman then introduced the Rev. Dr. G. C. Berkemeier of Mt. Vernon, as follows: "Election day is approaching and it is but natural that our meeting today, realizing this fact, is more or less moved by a political and patriotic spirit. We are getting ready for a big battle. We German-Americans know how to vote next Tuesday."

A fight against Wilson's traitor American war of independence against Old England. In every one of these wars the citizens of German extraction have distinguished themselves. They also will be found at their posts in this war.

A fight for Charles E. Hughes is a fight for truth and right. We want a president who will carry out the pledges granted to every American, born or naturalized under the constitution of a free and independent America.

I have the pleasure of introducing as the first English speaker, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Berkemeier, a typical German-American, a brilliant author and writer, the editor of one of our German church papers, the director of a large orphan's home, the father of over 300 children and, last but not least, a personal friend of Charles E. Hughes.

The applause which interrupted the chairman several times in his speech broke out anew with the mention of Hughes's name and a warm greeting was given the Rev. Mr. Berkemeier. The latter in opening his address expressed regret at being delayed in his arrival and also pleasure at again speaking in St. Peter's Hall, saying that he was "a repeater" and possibly "half-petey," but would leave it to his audience. He said in part: "I am a minister of the gospel and am also an American citizen. I was born in this country and yield to no man in my enthusiasm for the stars and stripes. I am the father of more than 300 children, 325 to be exact, and of these boys and girls I am endeavoring to make good citizens, staunch and patriotic—that is my contribution I have been making to this country.

If we have representatives in high places who do not represent us, here is the remedy and you and I as citizens have not only the privilege but the duty to do our part for our country at the ballot box on November 7.

"I don't believe everything is O. K. in this country at present. I am not satisfied with conditions and am sick at heart. In many respects I am not satisfied with the president and, while I am a patriot and make a deep bow to the office—at the same time if he has a right to criticize me, I have a right to criticize him. The creature is not greater than the creator. Wilson is the creation of the voters. We make the president and we can unmake him."

Prolonged applause greeted this statement. The speaker then referred to his own boyhood and boyish dreams of serving his country at Washington. He declared that he was not satisfied with the president's going about the country "the past weeks and months preaching 'prosperity, prosperity.' The speaker said we are a prosperous people and that our babies cry louder and our boys reach the age of 20 six months before the boys of any other country in the world. He spoke of the last harvest as an abundance, a bountiful shaking of God's cornucopia.

"Yet I can't understand," he said, "with all this abundance that we should pay such high prices. Friends this is a serious matter for a man with such a big family."

The speaker then cited the tremendous increase in the prices of flour and other necessities of life, and humorously thanked fortune that he was in Kingston where he would be served with Kingston sausage made by a German butcher, "a sausage with both ends meat."

The Adamson law was attacked, the speaker quoting the Spanish proverb, "Haste comes from the devil," saying that haste also leads there. He declared that the high prices were due to a lot of speculators, looking only to their pocketbooks, who had found out that war prices were being paid across the water where they were not producing and where they were willing to pay any price to get foodstuffs. These speculators, he declared, have cornered the flour market here and send it over to the Allies. All other ships go over there loaded with ammunition against the Germans, he said, and that is the way in which these speculators get their money.

"The trouble is," he said, "that the price across the Atlantic is the price you have to pay here in Kingston, or in Mt. Vernon, or in Hackensack, N. J., all over the country. All on account of speculators and usurers who are making millions and hundreds of millions from their dealings."

He told the story of the child who spoke of a loaf of bread as "a big roll" and demanded of his audience why the country had not a president to look after these things. Instead of that, he declared that President Wilson was so interested in electioneering to get into the White House another term that he paid no attention to such problems. He said that President Wilson's very name is inconsistency, that the president had been turning and turning so much in office that he had made a mess of things. In this matter of the high cost of living, he said, was the president's opportunity to do something for labor of whom he pretends to be such a great friend but—nothing doing.

The speaker asked his audience if Wilson in Kingston had the money to pay these high prices and said he had found this prosperity about which the Democrats talked so much, only in spots and that it was "spotted."

Wages are paid as never before," he declared, "but where and to whom? In the new industry of munition manufacture. The speculators saw their opportunity and while the president called upon the American people to pray for peace, they saw their chance and took it, to produce the things that kill and furnish weapons to the Allies for which they can get any price they ask."

The evil results of this, said the Rev. Mr. Berkemeier, are destined to be felt for many years in this country. The farmhands have left their plows and the girls have left their work to go into the munitions plants where they are getting such wages as never before paid. How long this will last may be guessed by the fact that with every report of peace in prospect down go these stocks. These highly paid workers will never go back to their old jobs at the old rate of pay, he held, and the disturbances bound to result in the industrial readjustment to follow peace will prove a curse to the American people. Others call it humanitarianism in furnishing weapons and prosperity in making millions out of the war but the speaker said he called it a curse. He said Christian, patriotic citizens should protest against them as immoral and hellish. "If war is hell as a famous general said," he declared, "I say to hell with war."

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The hypocrisy of calling ourselves neutral, was dwelt upon by the speaker who next turned to the reporters, pointing to these representatives of the press, God pity them. Continuing, he said the articles about the war in the American press were splendid things and paid for by Great Britain under whose domination lay the American press. He said the press was the well from which the people drink daily and when the well is polluted the people suffer. For twenty years, he asserted, England has been poisoning the world against Germany which she has been able to do by the thousands of miles of cables she controls over which doctored news has been sent to poison the world.

He spoke of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grover Cleveland as true Americans and said that all of these things should be thought of on Tuesday. He declared the term of "hyphenates" which he said had been applied by the politicians to the German-Americans, supposed to be the best citizens of the country at other times, a thrifty class of pioneers to whom the country owed much.

"By this time," he said significantly, "we ought to be cured and if you are not cured, your case is hopeless, because the majesty of the scepter [citizen in this city, county and state] and the potency of the sword."

"Here we have our opportunity. If you will be foolish enough to cast everything in not O. K. in this country, his vote for him who invented the

## \$5,000 Insurance Money

By M. QUAD  
Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

When Henry Davis was told by the doctor that he was on his dying bed he called his wife, Eunice, to him and said:

"Eunice, we have no landed property, but I have got \$5,000 insurance on my life which will be paid to you within a few weeks. It is quite a sum for you to handle. You have no business head on you. You never even bought a wash dish of a tin peddler without being cheated. I have had to attend to all the selling and buying because you were like a child. You will be advised to do this and that, and you will not know whose advice to take. I feel much troubled about it."

"I shall get along all right, and you needn't worry," replied the wife. Henry Davis died a day after his talk with his wife, and there were scores of people in the village in which he had lived for twenty years who predicted just what he had feared—that his wife did not know how to handle such a sum of money.

Three months had gone past, and she had made no investment yet that any one had heard of, when she suddenly left her home, explaining that she was going on a visit to distant relatives. It was known that she drew her \$5,000 out of the bank and took it along.

The village of Lincolnville had been slowly dying for the last five years and had now reached the point where everybody said that something must be done.

Things were in this state of affairs at Lincolnville when the stage from the nearest railroad point drove to the tavern one day at noon. The landlord of the hostelry was asleep in his chair in the office. A loud call from the driver of the stage aroused him, and he came to his door just as a little woman was descending from the stage.

"Can you give me accommodations for three or four weeks?" she asked. "I guess I can," he replied. "I want two rooms," she went on, "and both of them large ones. Is there any place in this town where I can buy a desk and a table?"

He showed her two connected rooms and she accepted them at once and told him what changes she wanted in the future. Then she asked him to have the editor of the weekly paper call upon her on a business matter and she gave him her name as Mrs. Davis.

Next morning after her arrival little Mrs. Davis, who had never bought or sold a dollar's worth of anything in her life, was busy turning out copy for the editor and trying her hand at circulars and advertisements. When the Lincolnville Tribune came out on its regular day of issue there was something like a sensation when it contained a whole page of advertisements of what was in store for the town. Mrs. Davis wanted real estate. She wanted vacant property by the lot or by the acre.

There were a large number of landowners who were cheerfully willing to sell. They offered her lots and tracts, and they came in such numbers that some of them had to wait outside the door. To the surprise of the would-be sellers, Mrs. Davis seemed to know a good deal about what real estate was worth in Lincolnville. She beat their figures down about one-half, and as soon as the deeds could be made out the seller had his cash. Then another announcement appeared in the paper. It was a query of why three railroads should not make a junction at Lincolnville. It was a logical point for a railroad junction and for railroad shops that would bring 3,000 workmen to the town.

There was a second query—Why shouldn't the government be asked to deepen the river until steamboats could come up from the bay, twenty miles away? The government would do it if the right influence was brought about. In the next big advertisement of the Tribune was notice of an auction sale on a certain date. Mrs. Davis would resell all her lots to the highest bidders. The next batch of circulars sent out contained the next announcement and the further query:

Will you take \$50 worth of stock in a street railway from Lincolnville to Buffalo? The distance is twenty miles to a thickly populated region, and it is figured that the dividends on this stock will not be less than 20 per cent. Get in while you can!

During the week preceding the auction more than 1,000 strangers appeared in Lincolnville. More than 100 had personal interviews with the Widow Davis. When auction day arrived there were 2,000 men ready to bid. The widow was her own auctioneer, and in the space of two hours she had sold land that had cost her \$4,500 for the sum of \$18,000.

Had Mrs. Davis planned a false boom for Lincolnville, and was the town to be left leader than before? That was suspected by a good many people, but it did not turn out so. There had been great need of something to lift the town out of its slough. She filled the need. A boom set in to last, and though it did not secure all the railroads and factories mentioned, it added 5,000 to its population in the next two years and is today one of the smartest cities in the state. It has not yet raised a monument to the little widow, but the idea has more than once entered the minds of the older citizens, most of whom were sound asleep the day she descended from the stage and gave the landlord such a jolt.

The Peerless Basketball Team of this city have organized and would like to arrange games with any team in this city. For games write or telephone Manager John Reinhardt, 129 East Chester street, telephone, 1438-R. The line-up of the team is: Captain Maues and McMahon, forwards; Wolfenstein, center; Hartman and Lantry, guards and Dewey Van Buren, substitute.

Uncle Eben. "Happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is what most everybody thinks he'd be in if he had somebody else's chance at it."

## THIRSTY LOCOMOTIVES.

Giving the Boilers a Drink in the Deserts of India.

The Indian locomotive is always taking water. At every station there is a tank, and while the train is standing at the platform, above the noises and cries of the people, you hear the gush of water and, if you look forward, you see the burbared engineer busy with a dripping waterpipe. The tanks are usually supplied from a well or nearby river, but in the desert lands rivers are few and wells are not always to be trusted.

At one village where we stopped the tank was empty, writes Thornton Oakley in Harper's Magazine. Its well had gone dry. The engineer and station master consulted together. There was another well, the station master said, a mile farther down the road. It belonged to a farmer and still had water in it. There was yet steam enough in the engine's boiler to carry the train a mile or so, and soon we had drawn up in a sandy stretch of country where only a few yellow patches of grass were to be seen and where a lean, black Hindu was rhythmically bending and rising above a well, pouring out little bucketfuls of water upon the parched surface of his field.

The lean Hindu was the farmer, and for 1 rupee he agreed to sell enough water to carry the train on to the next station. The engineer came down along the train, calling upon the passengers for help, and soon was formed a line of dark skinned figures stretching from the engine to the well. The farmer had two shallow pails. These went back and forth along the line, and little by little, drop by drop, the water of the well passed into the tank of the locomotive. When the train resumed its journey we were three hours late.

## MEETING THE HEAD WAITER.

Cruising the Velvet Sea in a Fashionable Restaurant.

"How many, please?" inquired the head waiter faintly.

After you've done some chain lightning arithmetic, which he must admire, you say "two" or "three" or more, as the case may be. Now that the head waiter knows "How many, please?" the serious problem arises upon which white linen island to locate your party. He surveys the room. He frowns slightly and purses up his lips. Baffled, he hesitates. At this juncture if there is a woman in the party she declares positively that she wants to "sit over there!" For some unknown reason this suggestion is always frowned down by the head waiter.

Once upon a time a woman is said to have been allowed to sit at the table she picked out, but doubtless this is a pretty fiction. The head waiter tries to fit you to a center table. As there are plenty of cozy ones around the sides of the room you turn down this collection of his, and then he grudgingly precedes your party to a side table, but not the side of the room that you prefer to sit on. However, by this time you are tired of your cruise over the velvet sea with everybody staring at you, so after you're fussed about who is to sit next to whom you are settled at last, and every one's face relaxes.—Helena Smith-Dayton in Cartoons Magazine.

Recipe for Happiness. "Happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is de ability to forget about de shower in admirin' de beauty of de rainbow."

## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

## Efficiency First



A Vote For Frederick G. Traver For District Attorney Is a Vote to Keep the Administration of the Criminal Law of Ulster County on an Efficiency Basis.

TO VOTE FOR

Frederick G. Traver

—FOR—

District Attorney

Put a Cross (X) Mark in the Square in Front of His Name

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM  
3:00—7:15—8:00 TONIGHT.  
Paramount-Lasky Present CHARLES RICHMAN in  
**THE MAN FROM HOME**

—ALSO—  
Famous Pathe Features Presents the Charming, Wistful Screen Idol of Millions

**JACKIE SAUNDERS**

—IN—  
"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

With Roland Bottomly  
Each Episode a Complete Story in Two Reels.

## Worth Remembering.

Let us always remember that hope in us kindles hope in others, that smiles beget smiles, that trust creates trust, that goodness awakens goodness, that love awakens love, and that in unseen but sure ways integrity, strength and honor in us plant seeds of honor, strength and integrity in numberless other lives, many of whom we may know nothing of.—J. T. Sutcliffe.

Joy to All Around Her. A cheerful, uncomplaining woman is the most wonderful human being on earth. In truth she makes life for herself and those around her "one grand, sweet song." Whether she is rich or poor, old or young, educated or uneducated, makes absolutely no difference. The example she sets and the hope she brings to others are what count, and everyone of us can, with profit, imitate her.—Exchange.



BELGIAN ARMORED CAR DETACHMENT ENTERS FLEMISH VILLAGE.

This picture shows a Belgian armored car detachment passing through the ancient gates of an equally ancient walled Flemish village. Such strange combinations of the modern and the picturesque are frequently met with in Flanders these days. This same village now tramped over daily by French, Belgians and British, was once marched over in the same way by Spanish, Dutch, Prussians, English and French in the days of the Napoleonic wars.



## ELLENVILLE WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM

Rain no Obstacle to Success of Parade and Meeting—Judge Cunningham eloquently presents issues in State and Nation to be settled on Tuesday

In spite of a rain that sometimes fell in a drizzle and at other times poured in torrents, six hundred loyal Republicans of Ellenville and vicinity paraded through the streets on Saturday night and continued their outdoor demonstration with an enthusiastic mass meeting which crowded the capacity of Norbury Hall, where the issues of the campaign were discussed by Judge William D. Cunningham and others.

The rain which began falling about six o'clock did not dampen the ardor of the Wawarsing Republicans. There were two divisions in the parade, one headed by the Ellenville band and the other by the Fire and Drum Corps. The surviving members of the Ellenville Camp, G. A. R., were the guests of honor of the Republicans and in automobiles provided by the local Republican organization they preceded the marchers and occupied seats reserved for them at the front of the hall. Every man in line carried an American flag. When the flags were presented to the marchers during the formation of the parade, a tribute to the flag, in printed form, was also given.

The auditorium was soon filled with men and women the crowd extending to the streets. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were a number of Kingstonians, including District Attorney Frederick G. Traver, the officers of the Ulster County Branch of the Hughes Alliance, Harry H. Fleming, president; Matthew H. Horvitz, secretary; Col. Samuel H. Chauvenet, treasurer; and Under Sheriff Scott D. Hornbeck of the executive committee; Hon. Charles T. Conant and others.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Judge Cunningham to whom an enthusiastic welcome was given.

### Issues in State.

Taking up state issues, Judge Cunningham compared the results accomplished during the two years of the Whitman administration with the four years of administration under Governor Dix. Sulzer and Glynn. In four years of Democratic government in the state the result had been a series of scandalous blots, notably in the highway department, which Republican administration has eliminated and the government of the state during the administration of Governor Whitman, who was aided by Republican state officials and a Republican legislature had changed from a state of chaotic drift to an undisturbed business founded on the budget system.

### Why Not the Kaiser?

In discussing the national issues, Judge Cunningham took up the Democratic statement that Wilson "kept us out of war." What war, he asked, did Wilson keep us out of? War with Germany? War with England? These governments had too much at stake to go to war with the United States; they could not afford to lose the friendship of the United States; and if anybody was to be put up for president on the platform that he kept us out of war, why not nominate the Kaiser? Surely no Mexican could be nominated unless it could have been Mexico during his lifetime, but instead of recognizing him as the head of the only visible and stable government Mexico had had since the death of Maximilian, the Wilson administration had hounded him out of office and recognized another leader who, as soon as he was supplied with ammunition by the United States, had turned traitor against the country that had befriended him.

### For Real Prosperity.

Speaking on the policy of protective tariff to which the Republican party is pledged, Judge Cunningham called attention to the prosperity which had attended its practical application until the Democratic party three years ago substituted the Underwood tariff bill. Let anyone doubt his statements of what those conditions were in New York state, he would ask his hearers to disregard what he told them, and to accept the word of no less eminent a Democrat than Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn. One year and two days after President Wilson had taken office, and a little less than one year after the enactment of the Underwood tariff bill, Mr. Glynn had sent a special message to the legislature outlining a plan to relieve the "serious situation" created by the number of unemployed men in New York state. Only the declaration of war among the European powers had relieved this country's prosperity and relieved the "serious situation" to which Mr. Glynn had referred, because it was necessary for some country to supply the necessities needed in Europe when the workers were withdrawn from their usual fields of activity to perform military service. With the end of the war industry in Europe must revive and then Europe would again be in keen competition with the American workers who will not be protected unless a Democratic president and Democratic congress succeed in a president and party pledged to protection.

### Adamson Law's Limits.

The Adamson law which was claimed by Democratic campaign speakers to be a law which in time would be extended by congress to embrace all trades was also discussed by Judge Cunningham, who discussed the legal impossibility of such a promise being fulfilled. Congress is limited in the legislation it can enact by the provisions of the United States constitution. Only within those limits can congress enact legislation. The constitution limits congress to legislation relating to commerce with foreign nations or between the states

and on the theory that if it can regulate interstate commerce it can regulate the men employed in interstate commerce, congress had proceeded to pass the Adamson law, whose provisions by no stretch of the imagination could be extended to any class of employees except those engaged in interstate commerce.

In conclusion, Judge Cunningham paid a high tribute to the innermost purpose of Mr. Hughes to do what is right, regardless of personal popularity, as indicated in his record, and to his old neighbors and friends in Ulster county where his boyhood had been spent he had the right to look in this crisis of American history for the support which Ulster always had given to the man who was right, from the days when the Grand Army Veterans who were the guests of the evening meeting answered the call of Abraham Lincoln to the present time when Charles E. Hughes was calling on the American people to answer a call to fight the battles of prosperity and peace.

### ELLENVILLE

Ellenville, Nov. 6.—Rev. Alfred Coons, D. D., of Elizaville spent Sunday with his son, H. W. Coons.

Mrs. Jacobs has rented her farm at Ulster Height and will live in Ellenville in the apartment house of W. M. Brown on Market street.

Miss Eda Hall is spending some weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Hoornbeek on Hermance street.

Dr. H. C. Derby of Center street spent some days in New York last week.

John M. Brous of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., is spending a two weeks' vacation in town, renewing old friendships, as a guest of his nephew, Fred Cox.

Alfred Coons, D. D., and Rev. George H. Smith assisted Rev. W. L. Moore at the communion service at 11 A. M. E. Church Sunday morning. On Sunday evening, November 19, Dr. Clark, a returned missionary from Rome, will occupy the pulpit of the church.

At the M. E. Sunday school it being Missionary Sunday, Edward A. Smiley, president, gave an excellent recital of the group missionary convention held at Kerkonkson recently when three missionaries recently returned from India, Calcutta and Rangoon, gave most excellent missionary addresses of life, work, etc., on the foreign fields.

Mrs. V. T. Wright will entertain the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church at her home on Warren street Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. B. Kimble contributed a vocal solo at the Reformed Church Sunday morning.

A praise service will be held by the Women's Missionary Society of the Reformed Church Wednesday afternoon. This service will be in charge of Mrs. Rode, Mrs. John R. DeVany and Miss Dora Francis. An interesting program is being prepared for this occasion.

A fine piece of stone curbing is being laid on the entire front of the residence of Irving Ostrander.

The large double house, home of C. E. Switzer on Warren and Main streets is fast nearing completion. It is a fine attraction and improvement to that part of the town.

Mr. R. Carver is having a garage built adjoining his residence on Hermance street.

The finishing touches are being made to the handsome stone gateway to Fantinekill Cemetery. Ellenville is justly proud of this piece of work and its giver and the entire work of the cemetery. One would have to travel many miles to find a cemetery up in more perfect order. In all parts the good work is progressing.

### St. John's Notes.

The annual meeting of the Altar Guild of St. John's Church will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the parish house. Officers will be elected and other business transacted.

There will be a business meeting of the executive committee on the Night Club held on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock at the home of Mrs. C. N. Reed on Crown street. As Tuesday evening will see the close of Election Day, the meeting of the full club will be postponed until Tuesday of next week.

After many vicissitudes attendance upon the vacancies of transportation freight concerns, etc., the Rev. J. I. Blair, learned and family expert to be established in the rectory on Green street and ready to welcome the parishioners who may call, about the last of this week.

The rectory and vestry of St. John's Church are planning to conduct an "Every Member Canvass" in the interest of the church on either the first or second Sunday in December. There will be a meeting of the committee of the Vestry which is planning this movement, at the parish house on Thursday evening of this week and further announcement will soon be made.

### The Greater Movie Show.

"The Birth of a Nation," which is described as the most impressive of all motion picture productions, will play a return engagement at the Kingston opera house today and Tuesday, with matinee and night performances. Each incident of the big picture drama is made more impressive by the musical accompaniment. The picture begins with an exposition of the early slavery days, the trying days of the Civil War, and includes the assassination of President Lincoln. Each dread happening, however, is placed in contrast to delightfully romantic scenes and the horrors are relieved by little human touches, so that the entire production grips the most blasé spectator and holds his attention to the end.

### Returns at Y. M. C. A.

Election returns will be received on Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. by special wire. A picture machine will throw the returns on a large sheet on the Pine Grove avenue side of the American Cigar factory. The general public is invited to be the guests of the Y. M. C. A. and get the returns.

## SMALLER ELEVENS SHOW MUCH STRENGTH



WHIPPING CORNELL'S WARRIORS INTO SHAPE.

There was a time in football, and it wasn't so long ago, when if a so-called small team defeated an eleven representing one of the larger colleges or universities it would have been guilty of lese majesty. It was seldom that it happened. Occasionally, of course, one of the big teams came a cropper in an early-season clash, but for the most part the games served the purpose for which they were scheduled—namely, the mediums whereby coaches gradually developed their charges for the feature games of the season.

### Score Over Big Rivals.

But in recent years these smaller elevens have been scoring victories over their bigger rivals more frequently. They have been climbing gradually to the plane of the big teams, until now many of the "youngsters" are entitled to be classed with the big teams.

Swarthmore, Lafayette, Lehigh, Colgate, Washington and Jefferson are a few of the smaller teams that at different times in recent seasons have developed power enough to score victories over the "big uns" in the early practice games.

The reason for this is evident. The

small colleges have engaged good coaches. These mentors have been able to whip their material into machines capable of playing the best of football. Furthermore, since beating a big team is quite a feather in the cap of the little eleven the coaches have rushed the perfection of their teams for these early games. The smaller elevens are developed earlier than the big ones, the coaches of the big ones preferring to perfect their machines by degrees, always working with the one or two big games on the schedule as the objective.

### Good Example.

Tufts is a good example of the early development of a small eleven. When Tufts invaded the stadium at Cambridge recently there were few who anticipated a defeat for Harvard. The majority viewed the game as an early season romp for the Crimson. Instead Tufts won by a 7 to 3 count.

Critics were at a loss to understand whether the upset was due to weakness on the part of Harvard or strength on the part of Tufts until Tufts invaded Princeton and compelled the Tigers to resort to a field goal in the closing minutes of play in order to win.

## SIGNAL BELT FOR FOOTBALL

Coach of Kewanee High School Team Receives Patent for Device Worn by Captains.

Coach R. J. Hamilton of the Kewanee (Ill.) high school athletic team has received a patent on a belt to be worn by football captains which will furnish signals for plays during games.

A double row of letters and figures slide between the outer cover of the belt and apertures permit the combination of one figure and one letter to show. The combination can be quickly shifted and will do away with the possibility of any member of the opposing team breaking up plays by hearing the signals called.

## CAPTAIN OF PENN TEAM



Capt. N. M. Mathews, Who Plays End on Formidable Pennsylvania Football Eleven.

## SWIMMER HAS CLEAN RECORD

Goodwin, Star of New York Athletic Club, Has Never Been Defeated—Holds Mile Crown.

Goodwin, the star swimmer of the New York Athletic club, by his triumph in the five-mile swim in the Hudson recently, closed his twenty-third outdoor season of competition with an unbroken record of victories. He has never been defeated at distances greater than a mile and he has now held the mile crown for 16 consecutive years.

## HELP TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS

La Salle College Inaugurates Unique Plan for Purpose of Assisting Bruised Youngsters.

Football coaches at La Salle college have inaugurated an unusual idea for the purpose of preventing staleness on the part of youngsters bruised and weary of grueling confinement. Driving and putting golf balls has been taken up as a diversion and beneficial results have been noted.

### Everything Charged.

"I want to get my storage battery charged."

"Very well, madame. It will cost you \$2."

"I want that charged, too."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## INTERESTING SPORT PARAGRAPHS

New York public school pupils are forming walking clubs.

An amateur boxer is one who is not caught with his palms up.

Fleider Jones says he will stand pat on his Browns for next year.

Everybody who wears a sweater these days is not a football player.

Michigun Aggies' new \$250,000 gymnasium is being rushed to completion.

R. Norris Williams, II, is the eighth Harvard man to win the national lawn tennis championship.

The fans of the country are in favor of the efforts to cut down the price of admission to the world's series games.

This year's eastern intercollegiate track and field championships held at Harvard stadium netted a profit of \$4,566.

President Joe Lannan of the Red Sox has realized his fondest ambition in baseball, and that was to win another pennant.

When a certain green table maker threatened to null up the pork barrel, the three-cushion artists immediately buried the hatchet.

If the Reds fail to get a flying start next spring, Christy Mathewson expects the Cincy hammer throwers to call him a big lug.

Bill Kiffin, the star backstop of the Phillies, had a fine season last summer in spite of the fact that he started out with a bad arm.

George Foster, the Red Sox pitcher, who has been suffering with a bad arm for the last part of the 1916 summer, says he will retire from the game.

Fullback MacInnes of Lehigh ran 60 yards for a touchdown against Ursinus and later made a 15-yard forward pass over the goal line to McCarty, who scored.

Some of the members of the Winter league in St. Louis have started the season by trading Catcher Snyder of the Cardinals for Arthur Fletcher of the Giants.

An all-Pacific conference indoor track meet may be held in Seattle next spring. The second annual eastern competition will be held either in Philadelphia or New York next spring.

Right halfback Frank McCain of University of Oklahoma, after scoring three touchdowns, on runs of 15, 25 and 35 yards, respectively, in the game against Central Normal at Oklahoma City, Okla., suffered a broken collarbone.

### An Exception.

"Emerson says there is always a best way of doing everything."

"Is there? I wonder if he ever found a best way of wearing a pair of shoes that were about a size too small?"—Chicago Herald.



THE BLACK SPOT HE CANNOT RUB OUT.

## POULTRY and EGGS

### STARTING THE PULLETS.

Young Chickens Should Not Be Forced to Begin Egg Laying.

Egg laying in late fall and early winter is not in accordance with natural law, writes Professor J. B. Morrison in the Buffalo News. Fowls are domesticated wild birds. The natural period for laying is during spring and early summer. Therefore to get eggs from pullets in winter it is necessary to give growing chickens special care and attention.

The first essential to success is to keep the young birds growing steadily. The pullets should be separated from the cockerels when about three months old. When four months of age the pullets should be growing into promising layers. At this age they should be given every opportunity to mature naturally. But it is a mistake to force pullets too rapidly. Such a practice may produce a few more eggs at the start, but it will usually result in disappointment.

The pullets may molt. In that case egg production in winter will cease, or the pullets will not reach normal size when they begin to lay. In that case the eggs will probably be small in



The white variety of the Cornish family of fowls, unlike their dark brethren, is an American production, originating about forty years ago. While not a great egg producer, the White Cornish will hold its own with any of the general utility fowls. It is as a table bird that the Cornish shines. Cooks frequently weigh over ten pounds, the hens a pound less. The bird shown is a White Cornish cockerel.

By no means force pullets by overfeeding with such high animal protein feeds as ground bone, meat scraps, fish scraps or skim milk. They need small amounts of animal protein for proper growth and normal egg production, but overfeeding is fatal to success.

To be properly fitted for laying a pullet should be in full flesh, with a small amount of surplus fat. The latter is required to maintain the normal body heat as cold weather comes on. Body heat is constantly being radiated, and

the supply must be kept up by means of fat. To produce a proper amount of fat growing pullets must be fed a balanced ration. How to do this successfully is one of the problems of poultry raising.

It is good practice to pen pullets by themselves when being fitted for winter egg laying. The pens should be prepared as early in the fall as possible. They should be properly cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. If possible, each pen should have a good sized yard and have roosting quarters, scratching pen, dust bath and nesting places. These should all be under cover, well lighted and dry and well ventilated. Cleanliness and roominess tend to keep growing pullets healthy and vigorous, and both are essential to successful egg production.

Recent tests by the United States department of agriculture show that fowls given certain feed selected 63 per cent of cornmeal, 20 per cent of beef scrap and 17 per cent of bran and middlings. Such a ration consists of the essential food elements of protein, carbohydrates and fats. Pullets must have all three forms of food substances.

### Hens Need Animal Food.

Beef scrap is the most convenient form in which to feed animal food. This is a byproduct of the large packing houses and contains meat and bone in varying proportions which have gone through a boiling and drying process. It contains, therefore, little moisture compared with fresh meat scraps. It varies considerably in composition, but should contain from 50 to 60 per cent protein. Beef scrap varies also in quality. It should be light colored with a meaty flavor and somewhat oily to the touch. When boiling water is poured over it should have a fresh, meaty flavor. If it gives off a putrid odor don't feed it.

### Hens Like Bran and Middlings.

The byproducts of wheat—bran and middlings—form an important part in poultry rations in nearly all sections of the country. Bran is richer in protein than wheat, there being fourteen pounds in 100 pounds of bran and about twelve pounds in 100 pounds of wheat. It also contains more fat than wheat. These facts added to its relative cheapness make it an economical food to feed.

### Alibi and Lullaby.

Magistrate—You are accused of attempting to rob a pedestrian at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf? Prisoner—I am not guilty, your worship. I can prove a lullaby. Magistrate—You mean an alibi. Prisoner—Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

### Made a Start.

"Did you ever make a start on that automobile you intended to buy?" "In a small way only. We've laid in a vacuum bottle, which, as my wife truly says, will be a great convenience on our long tours if we ever get an automobile."—Pack.

### Hard to Please.

"People are hard to please with the cookery in a boarding house." "I presume so." "They kick at the old chicken, and if the cook does get up a new combination they're suspicious."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



FIELD MARSHAL TERAUCHI, JAPAN'S PREMIER.

The new Japanese cabinet has an exceptionally large number of military men among its members. The new premier of Japan is a Field Marshal. The photograph shows Premier Terauchi in the uniform of his military rank.

### A Race of Tenors.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful. Thus in South America, among the Indians living on the plateaus between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like women and the women like children. Their singing being a shrill monotone. The Australian native has a weak voice, but a knack of sending it a long distance, and the lowest tribes of African bushmen would come into the same category; but, it is said, of all human beings the pygmies of central Africa have, in point of volume and compass, the weakest of human voices.

### Marsh Criticism.

Kitchener was harshly criticised the last two years of his life, but he could not complain, for he was always a very harsh critic himself. Thus when Kitchener went to South Africa to take charge of the Boer war one of the generals whom he was supplanting said to him: "Well, how do you propose to reorganize the transport?" "Reorganize it?" said Kitchener. "I organize it."—

### Hard Luck.

HeLEN.—Did Florence marry her ideal? Gertrude.—The poor girl will never know. "Why?" "Her ideal is a man who would not marry again if his wife should die."—London Tit-Bits.



Classified  
Advertisements

## ONE CENT A WORD

Classified advertisements in this department will be inserted at the uniform price of one cent per word for each insertion. Advertisements after the first month will be charged at the rate of one cent per word for each insertion. Orders may be left at the following places:

CHARLES W. CARD, Post Office, N. Y.  
GEO. W. MOORE, 890 Broadway  
W. M. MULLIN, Elmville, N. Y.  
WILLIAM O'NEILL, 130 Broadway  
C. STEPHENSON, 742 Broadway  
F. SIMPSON, 630 Broadway  
FREEMAN, Downtown, 3-8 Broadway

## One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 15 Cents.

FOR SALE—New and second hand stoves and ranges, all kinds of furniture, household goods, etc. Complete line of new stoves. Morris Kaplan, 68 North Front St., Kingston. Phone 100-1.

FOR SALE—A large car, 48 inches wide, price \$18. O'Connell & Co.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car, cheap. If taken at once. J. D. Sahler, Accord.

FOR SALE—Good team of horses, weight 1000 pounds each; sound and good road work. Double or single. In good condition. Will sell one or both also harness and wagon. Phone 29-1-11. James Falls, N. Y.; or write Richard J. Phibes.

FOR SALE—Best cow. Inquire Mrs. Sanford, Lehigh St.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock chickens. "E." Downtown Freeman.

FOR SALE—Refrigerator, family size, good condition, bargain at \$5. Address "C" Freeman Office.

FOR SALE—Vegetable hens for breeding purposes. White Leghorns of the French and Hattie strains, at one dollar each. Homestead Farm, Rosendale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gasoline engine suitable for pumping and general farm work. Canfield Supply Co. Strand and Ferry St., Kingston. N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 qt. milk cans. Canfield Supply Co., 10-18 Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good Luck Butterflies, Johnson's, 112 W. Pleasant St., Phone 102-2.

FOR SALE—New Holland feed grinder. C. E. Van Amburg, 118 North Front St.

FOR SALE—Electric piano player, 20 rolls, cheap. 306 Albany Ave.

FOR SALE—Holland Butterflies, 25c. W. 93 Henry St., Phone 622-8.

FOR SALE—Farm, two hundred acres, three-quarter mile from depot and milk station. J. S. Sherman, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap new stock, blankets, robes and auto robes. Chas. F. Gray.

FOR SALE—One White-Knight touring car, 1916; run less than 4,000 miles. For sale cheap. Central Garage.

FOR SALE—28-31 Warren St., or to let, 31 Warren St., Phone 1800-1.

FOR SALE—Two portable bowling alleys and pool table, at sacrifice; also furniture, etc. Apply 40 Elmwood St.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn cockerels. Frederick Davis, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Double house 45-47 W. O'Reilly St., all improvements. Inquire John Lang, 114 Hunter St.

FOR SALE—2-family residence, O'Reilly St. Phone 1254-3.

FOR SALE—Unusual bargain: 6 room house, corner Albany and Williams St., in first condition; heat, water and coal; new fruit and small barn. One-third acre ground. Will be sold on very easy terms, all for \$5,000. B. B. Osterhout, 20-21 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Barber shop; country place; to be sold as a business; cheap for quick buyer. J. E. L. Freeman.

FOR SALE—Four B. P. gasoline engines. C. E. Van Amburg, 118 N. Front St.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a good used car, it will pay you to see the best buying opportunity. We have several makes of good cars at bargain. Study, want Garage.

FOR SALE—Phone supplies, films, plates, cameras, printing paper, etc. O'Reilly's, 20-21 Wall St.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS: LEARNERS TAKEN. F. J. COBURN & SON.

WANTED—Girl to fold shirts. Millen, Alkenhead & Co., Inc.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework. 602 Delaware Ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Phone 671-8.

WANTED—Neat, reliable woman to act as waitress and upstairs maid. Apply at once, Kingston City Hospital.

WANTED—Experienced waitress. The Mitchell House.

WANTED—Operators, experienced on sewing machines. Fuller's Shirt Factory, Pine Grove Ave.

WANTED—By Mrs. Rogers, president's house, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, a competent houseworker; three in family, with occasional guests. Comfortable home. Wages \$30. Apply Hughes Employment Agency, 45 Garden St., Kingston.

WANTED—At St. Stephen's College, Annandale, a laundress and two kitchen workers to assist waitress; \$25 month; home preferred. Apply Hughes Employment Agency, 45 Garden St., Kingston.

WANTED—Girls to operate machines on all parts of shirts; steady work; good pay. Learners taken. Apply Columbia Shirt Co., O'Reilly St.

WANTED—Girls. Experienced hemmers. Alter pieces and neck bands. Toman Shirt Factory, 42 Thomas St.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. 180 Pine St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 100 Fair St.

OPERATORS WANTED: BEGINNERS PAID WHILE LEARNING. MILLER, ALKENHEAD & CO., INC., GREENWICH AVE.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position at general housework, and no cooking. Apply at once, Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y.

A REFINED, middle-aged woman would like a position as a companion, \$10 per week. "Domestic care." C. P. Freeman.

WANTED—POSITION AS CHORUS DIRECTOR. A CAPABLE CHORUS DIRECTOR, HAVING YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORSHIP OF A CHORUS, CAN FURNISH LETTERS SHOWING EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. ADDRESS: E. F. F. P. O. BOX 62, KINGSTON, N. Y.

## One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 15 Cents.

LOST.

LOST—Gold rim glasses, in black case. Return 157 Henry St.

LOST, strayed or stolen. White poodle, answering name of Trifle. License number 334. Reward. 42 Lavan St.

LOST—Last week \$50 (fifty dollar bill). Liberal reward if finder leaves same at 105 Hone St.

TO LET.

TO LET—Houses, 203 and 218 West Chestnut St. Inquire 35 Montrose Ave.

TO LET—Apartment of six rooms; all improvements. Apply to N. D. J. Murphy.

TO LET—7 room cottage. Inquire 170 Henry St.

TO LET—6 room house, 37 Lafayette Ave. Improvements with or without garage. Inquire Mrs. Hyman Rogers, 168 Fair St. Phone 100-1.

TO LET—House 21 West Chester St. Inquire 140-141 Ricker.

TO LET—Barber shop; good business for good barber. In business 25 years. 124 Hasbrouck Ave.

TO LET—Cottage with all improvements, 225 Deane St. Inquire 115 Montrose Ave. See W. T. Tenbrook, Private Lane Albany Ave.

TO LET—Two rooms \$4 a month. 225 Wall St.

TO LET—2 rooms, upstairs, 75 Hudson St., with water; \$5 month. Inquire 336 Albany Ave.

TO LET—6 room house improvements; also garage. Inquire 44 Manor Ave.

TO LET—6 rooms all improvements. Whitehall Ave. Inquire Lewis Halverson, 100 South Manor Ave.

TO LET—All or part of desirable house; 30 West Chestnut St. L. Haysward.

TO LET—Apartments, 215 Delaware Ave., 306 Broadway. House, 75 Lindley Ave., and 59 Green St. Estate of John N. Cordis.

TO LET—Store and office at 293 Wall St. Office, 272-282 Fair St. Store, Hasbrouck Ave. See Strand. Estate of John N. Cordis.

TO LET—Cheap, 2 five room flats, corner Broadway and Thomas St. Apply Peter Barmann. Phone 66.

TO LET—Six rooms. Inquire Horne Clearwater, 204 Greenhill Ave.

TO LET—5 room flat, with improvements, 106 Pine St. Inquire Schultz & Bogart. Phone 1400.

TO LET—Furnished room in private family, for refined gentleman, five minutes walk to uptown business. Address "R. C." Uptown Freeman.

TO LET—Four rooms, with water, \$4. 119 Newkirk Ave.

STORE FOR RENT IN COHEN THEATRE LOBBY WALL ST. KINGSTON. BEST LOCATION IN TOWN. SUITABLE DRUGS, CANDIES OR OTHER BUSINESS. A. O. BROWN, ARCHITECT, 51 JOHN ST.

OFFICES FOR RENT IN COHEN THEATRE LOBBY WALL ST. KINGSTON. SUITABLE FOR LAWYER, DENTIST, STUDIO OR OTHERS; BEST LOCATION IN KINGSTON. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A FORTUNE. ARCHITECT, 51 JOHN ST.

TO LET—5 room flat, Broadway. Phone 100-1 or 1002-3.

TO LET—Two apartments, 4 rooms each; all improvements; low rent to small family. 81 Murray St.

TO LET—House, 7 rooms, 51 Clinton Ave. All improvements. Apply at 87 E. Strand, or phone 1401-10.

TO LET—Flat, 113 Abel St.

TO LET—Small farm, First Ave. Phone 1674.

TO LET—Two apartments. Inquire 77 Pearl St.

TO LET—Flat to rent. 71 Albany Ave.

TO LET—Two also office in the Bargarville building, Fair and Main Sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR hire, 7 passenger bus, by hour, day or trip. Phone 1031-1. Homer J. Emery.

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off and misc. clothing. Phone 1474-M.

PIANOS tuned and repaired; terms reasonable. Marthas, 156 Prospect St. Phone 1702-W.

WILLIAM J. RAND, teacher of Mason's Touch and Technique for Piano, special attention given to beginners. Address Ulster Park, N. Y.

HORSES Boarded—Expert caretaker, heat or feed, as desired. Address A. E. Perry, Bearville, N. Y.

HIGH grade dressmaking; evening wraps a specialty. Miss Martha Atkins, 759 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

MORAN Business School, Fair and Main Sts. Bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, arithmetic and civil service preparation. Day and evening sessions. Why not begin now? Call.

SEVEN passenger Chalmers for hire. Peck's Taxi Service. Phone 1161.

FURNITURE storage. House-poor, sanitary, fire-proof. Call 1113-1, or call 1113-2. Phone 1113-1, or call 1113-2.

SIX cylinder car for hire. Central Garage. Residence 37-71. Edgar L. Gower.

PERSONAL greeting cards for Xmas now ready for your inspection. E. Winter's, John St.

WE have a Service Station for the Decca magnetics. Rayfield carburetors. Radio batteries. Work in charge of an expert mechanic. We give the same service as the Decca. Broadway Garage.

FURNITURE storage; best in city. Hays P. Carr. Phone 1113-1, 5-7.

KINGSTON Tackshop, 20 cents for 1 or 2 horses; day or night. Tel. 61.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without bath. 1113-1, or call 1113-2. Address 1113-1, or call 1113-2.

FURNISHED ROOMS—One large furnished room, suitable for two; all improvements. 58 Elmwood.

FURNISHED ROOMS—113 Hone St.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single or housekeeping. 21 President's Place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—247 Clinton Ave.

FURNISHED apartments; housekeeping or without. Phone 1113-W.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms. 113 Hone St.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 34 Hone St.

FURNISHED rooms with bath, 2 Adams St.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single or housekeeping. 247 Clinton Ave.

FURNISHED apartments; housekeeping or without. Phone 1113-W.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms. 113 Hone St.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 34 Hone St.

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FURNISHED apartments; housekeeping or without. Phone 1113-W.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms. 113 Hone St.

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THE ROORBACK  
HAS ARRIVED

Circular in German Urges Support of Wilson Because Hughes Has Promised Nothing to Germans—What Leading German Pastor Says.

A circular in German, entitled "An unsere Deutsch-Amerikanischen Mitbürger," purporting to be signed by 16 men with German names, has been sent out from New York and is being distributed in this city today, when too late for a reply to be made to the charges it contains. It is designed to catch the German vote and among other alleged reasons for voting for Wilson alleges that "Hughes has never promised the Germans anything." The Rev. A. Schmudikon, referring to this circular, said this afternoon:

"We German-Americans have never expected from our president, or from our next president, any special privileges for ourselves or for the fatherland and Mr. Hughes would have been very unwise to have made any such promises. We know he will keep his word as president as he did as governor. We know he will act without partiality, making no distinctions, and above all will give the country a just administration. That is all we expect of him. As German-Americans we are of the opinion that the election must be decided by the American people. I want to warn my fellow citizens to disregard this misleading circular, and am using The Freeman as the only means by which to reach them at this late hour."

"Watch Your Step" Coming.

"Watch Your Step," whose popularity exceeded that of all other musical shows in New York city during many months of its production there, will be given at the Kingston opera house Thursday afternoon and night. It has been termed "A synopsized musical show in three acts." The originality of the music, which is by America's foremost song writer, Irving Berlin, is one of the many reasons for its exceptional success.

Parent-Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association of School No. 1 will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Laura MacMillan will be present and give an address on "Constructive Philanthropy." Selections will be played on the Victrola and refreshments will be served. The association requests every parent and person interested in children to be present.

Nerone Surrenders to Sheriff.

Michael Nerone, the Italian who shot Henry Ferranti, alias "Big Milena," in a quarrel at East Kingston Friday night, surrendered to Sheriff Shults Saturday afternoon, upon the advice of his counsel, Andrew J. Cook. His hiding place was discovered by the county authorities. The victim's wound was serious but he is recovering at the Benedictine Sanitarium.

Election Day at the P. O.

The postoffice will be open on Election Day from 6 to 10 a. m. One full delivery will be made by the carriers in the morning and collections will be made in the business district at 3 p. m., with the usual collection at night.

DIED.

LANG—In his city, Sunday, November 5, 1916, Christian Lang, in his 85th year.

Funeral from family residence, 124 Hunter street, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Montrose cemetery.

One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 15 Cents.

WANTED—Men was own Ford car to be used as local agent for best Ford security. Liberal proposition to the right man. Address Box 300, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Faster shawl; kindly state condition and price desired. I. P. Wood, P. O. Box 157, Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—Rollers, bookmakers and strippers. J. E. M. Walker, 51 Hasbrouck Ave.

WANTED—To buy, second hand clothes. Phone 1600-W.

WANTED—Old goose feather beds and old family heirlooms in silver, furniture, china, glass, candlesticks, coverlets, vases, pictures, etc. C. F. Dickinson, General Delivery, Kingston.

WANTED—Horse, sound and gentle, to weigh 1200 to 1400 pounds. Inquire Box 300, Central Post Office.

WANTED—Your developing and printing. Prompt 15 hour service. Satisfaction guaranteed. O'Reilly's, 20 Broadway.

WANTED—Man, Under Employment Agency, 200 Centre Ave. Tel. 100-1.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men, at Wilbur stone crusher. Apply at crusher. Kingston Granite Tub Works.

WANTED—TOLING MAN IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. U. S. LACE CURTAIN MILLS.

WANTED—Fireman, brakemen, beginners \$120 monthly; positions guaranteed complete men. Railway, care Freeman.

WANTED—A large corporation requires the services of a young man who is willing to work. Your future salary will depend upon yourself. Send your history to "P. O. Freeman Downtown."

WANTED—Twelve laborers, outside work, \$2.00, 16 hours. Apply at once, one mile below Port Jervis station. Adams Express Co., Inc.

ADVERTISING WRITING.

ADVERTISERS who expect to win success must "stick to the facts like a barometer on a boat's bottom. But they also remember that the public is tired of "Sensational Sales at Unbelievable Prices." Let us help you put "People into your publicity." I write advertisements that do not "jerk"—they "pull" steadily until they exert wonderful drawing power. My services may be had by any business man at reasonable terms. George H. Kellner, care of Kingston Freeman.

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ADVERTISING WR



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

Sun rises, 6:37; sets, 4:50.  
Weather, fair. Humidity 60 to 73.

## The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman thermometer last night was 41 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 52 degrees.

## Weather Forecast.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Partly overcast tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

## Home-Made Gas.

Home-made gas is used by the Spanish peasants living in the cork-oak regions of that country the gas being obtained from cork refuse. As described by one authority, the process consists in filling several large tunkettes with the waste bark, and placing each in turn over the fire during the evening, burning the volatile gas as it escapes from the spouts. The carbonized residue forms the fine black-brown pigment known to commerce as "Spanish brown."

## Credit Given to Galileo.

Perhaps the first real step in the development of clock regulation is due to Galileo, who discovered the isochronism of uniformity of the pendulum, using it, however, only for the invention of a little instrument for enabling doctors to count their patients' pulse beats—the precursor of the stethoscope. To his son was left the work of applying the pendulum to the clock.

## It Can't Be Done.

A New York medical journal thinks it all wrong for people to try to minimize their sleeping hours simply because Napoleon was suffered to sleep but little. In other words, the editor would impress some of his readers that they cannot become Napoleons simply by sitting up late.—Puck.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Elmer Pelen will have at his next sale, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at his sale stables, 632-634 Broadway, 20 head of draught horses from Pennsylvania and the usual line of commission horses.

## MAGAZINE CLUB OFFERS.

Send in your subscriptions before Nov. 10. Will take any subscription offer made by any agency at same price. Tel. 1509.  
O'REILLY'S, 530 Broadway.

## STATIONERY AND KODAKS.

A wonderful line of high grade stationery, Kodaks and supplies. Parker and Waterman's fountain pens. MURPHY, 12 E. Strand.

## LAST CALL

for flowering bulbs to bloom in the spring; plant now. VALENTIN BURTON, 100 E. 10th St.

## SOMETHING NEW.

To offer in talking machines. Come and hear them play. Alure No. 2 at \$3.50. Alure No. 3 at \$5.50. The Baby Grand at \$11.00. O'REILLY'S, 530 Broadway.

Another lot of shirts. All sizes. Dandy patterns. Factory seconds. 50 cents up. McTAGUE'S, 48 Broadway. Telephone.

Smith motor wheels, motorcycles, bicycles and sundries. Vulcanizing and repairing. CRESSLER, 123 West Pierpont street. Telephone.

Prof. Clyde Van Steenburgh will resume his dancing class at Leventhal's Hall, Kingston, Monday, November 6th. Lessons, 7:30 to 9:00. Assembly, 9:00 to 12:00. Malsenholder's Orchestra.

At the public's service, day or night. Miller's Taxi. Phone 17.  
New 7 passenger touring car for rent. Miller's Taxi Service. Tel. 17.

Awings, Upholstering, Furniture Repairing, Auto Tops Recovered. HENRY EIGHMEY, 94 Highland Avenue.

## A Few of the Many BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT PIANOS

Several SOHMER Pianos, formerly \$500, reduced to \$300 each.  
Chickering & Sons, formerly \$450, reduced to \$160.  
Mathushek, formerly \$325, reduced to \$125.  
A FULL LINE OF NEW PIANOS, VICTROLAS AND RECORDS.  
W. H. RIDER  
304 WALL ST.  
Store Open Evenings.

## DIAMONDS

In purchasing a diamond it is the part of wisdom to buy one of a reputable concern, for in no other class of goods, perhaps, is deception so apt to occur. Every diamond we sell is guaranteed—a registered stone. We handle only clear, brilliant diamonds, perfect cutting and beauties.

**OPPENHEIMER BROS.**

## COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY CENTENNIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

churches of the county. He was peculiarly fitted for the task, and secured large contributions to further the work.

In 1872 and 1873 Asa LeFevre of Gardiner under the direction of the society made a thorough canvass of the western and northwestern towns, which was the first systematic visitation of the then, as now, sparsely settled and mountainous region of the county. His report shows there were 1,236 families visited, 240 of which were without Bibles, and 610 Bibles were distributed by him. In 1877, 250 Bibles and Testaments were donated to needy Sunday schools in the prosecution of the Sunday school mission work of the society. In 1883, '84 and 1885 another thorough systematic canvass of the county was made under the supervision of the Rev. William Smith as the agent of the society who made a most remarkable canvass, visiting 8,910 families, finding 271 families entirely destitute of Bibles, and distributing 2,162 Bibles and Testaments. The amount received from sales and donations was \$3,249.17, and at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 19th of May, 1890, a resolution was passed again to have a visitation of the county made, and Mr. Smith was again appointed as the agent of the society to supervise and conduct the canvass. That meeting was held in the Fair Street Reformed Dutch Church when the Rev. William P. Anderson was elected president, L. L. Osterhout, vice-president, and John R. Stobbs, secretary and treasurer. The Rev. William P. Anderson, who was elected president, L. L. Osterhout, vice-president, and John R. Stobbs, secretary and treasurer. The Rev. William P. Anderson, who was elected president, L. L. Osterhout, vice-president, and John R. Stobbs, secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting of 1893 held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Rondout, the Rev. J. L. Hubert of New York delivered a notable address, the subject of which was "How to Read the Bible." During that year 629 copies of the Bible were distributed. In 1894 the anniversary meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church of Highland, when the Rev. J. F. Williamson of Kingston was elected president with the Rev. Joseph Millett of Bloomington. Asa LeFevre and Samuel D. Gibson as vice-presidents. Mr. Smith continued his father as the secretary and treasurer. During the preceding year 755 copies of the Bible were distributed in Ulster county, and the American Bible Society reported that there were 250 life members of that organization living in Ulster county. The anniversary meeting of 1895 was held in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Wallkill, 400 copies of the Bible having been distributed during the preceding year. The 80th anniversary meeting was held in the Reformed Dutch Church of New Paltz, the records showing that during the preceding year 1,000 Bibles had been distributed mostly in the hamlets of the Catskill and Shawangunk mountains. The Rev. C. S. Stowitts of the Rondout Presbyterian Church was chosen president. At the anniversary meeting of 1897 the Rev. Joseph Dixon of Bruynswick was selected as president, and the report of William H. Van Eften, the treasurer, showed that there had been an alarming reduction in contributions to the society by the churches of the county. The various clergymen present at that meeting stated that because of the demands of the boards of Home and Foreign Missions of their various denominations, the numerous benevolent societies and social movements in their churches left no place for the taking of an annual collection for the benefit of our society, and that therefore the custom of doing so which had been observed for eighty-one years, had been abandoned. It never has been renewed. At the anniversary meeting in 1900 the chaplain of the Napanoch Reformatory addressed to the secretary of the society a letter requesting the society to supply the prisoners in that institution with Bibles, which it did, and ever since then has done, and many letters have been received from former inmates of that institution expressing their heartfelt gratitude for the solace and comfort they derived from the Bibles furnished by us.

In July, 1907, the Rev. William Smith, who had been the secretary of the society for twenty-six years, and who for thirty-six years had been the secretary of the Ulster County Sunday School Association, died, and the society expressed a warm appreciation of the work of a devoted and high minded man. Cathedral of St. Paul's in London to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ within the bounds of the county of his birth. In that year the society contributed \$300 to the American Bible

Society's \$5,000,000 fund to supplement the half million dollars donated by Mrs. Russell Sage in order to make the million dollar endowment of that society. It was in 1909 that the city of New York invaded and devastated the county of Ulster in the construction of the Ashokan dam and its connecting aqueduct, and there was brought into the county between six thousand and seven thousand strangers, who were engaged in the construction of that colossal work. Inevitably there was a percentage of the criminal and the dissolute among them, and as the churches of the county did but little to counteract the evil arising from their conduct, the burthen of that work, aside from that performed by the officers of the law, devolved upon this society, a work which it performed to the extent that its resources, supplemented by the contributions of individual members, permitted. The entire moral atmosphere of Tongsore, Brown's Station and High Falls was completely changed. Saloons, dance halls, still worse resorts flourished, but our society established reading rooms and furnished them with Bibles and such literature as its means permitted, and I am happy to say that its efforts not only were appreciated by the men employed upon this great contract, but they themselves contributed to the execution of its efforts. So active were the representatives of our society and the aqueducts established channels and engaged volunteers to assist in our work, which extended to the brick yards of East Kingston, Saureties and Malden. During the year 1910, five thousand families were visited by the secretary of the society and his assistant. Services were held at Brown's Station and at the High Falls, and at other points in the county, and four hundred and seventy-nine copies of the Bible were given to those who desired it. This work was continued until within the last year when the contracts for both the dam and the aqueduct have been substantially completed. At the ninety-fifth annual meeting held in the Fair Street Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston in October, 1911, the question of the incorporation of the society, which theretofore had been discussed, was decided, and it was decided in favor of incorporation, and because of the limited time allowed for the annual meetings of the Ulster County Sunday School Association, as sufficient time was not allowed for full consideration of the work of both organizations. At the ninety-seventh annual meeting held in the Albany Avenue Baptist Church of Kingston in October, 1913, the present board of officers were chosen, and modest remarks were made, and a recital of the work of the society under their official supervision, save only that I should be remiss indeed if I do not speak of the valuable and efficient service rendered by the Rev. Henry W. Smith son of William H. Smith, who succeeded his father as the secretary and treasurer. It has been a case of Elijah's mantle upon Elisha's shoulders cast.

While the records of the society are far from complete, they have been collected by the secretary so far as possible, and demonstrate that during the one hundred years of its existence the society has distributed upwards of fifty thousand copies of the Bible, New Testament and Psalms, and over 1,900,000 copies of religious pamphlets, and that over 40,000 families have been visited by its representatives. During this period it placed a Bible in every room in every hotel in the county, in every stateroom of every steamboat leaving the port of Rondout, in every canal boat leaving Edenville through the Delaware and Hudson canal. It gave one to every person sentenced for crime in the county who would receive it, and it continued this so long as the people of the county enabled it to do so. Unfortunately of late years it has been beyond its power to carry on this work for lack of means for only once in fifteen years has any collection been taken in any of the churches of the county on its behalf. With this, but imperfect account of the work of our society during the century that has passed since its organization I present its claim to you. Compressed as this sketch of its history of necessity is, it demonstrates that the influence of the society for the betterment of men and women has been incalculable. It is lamentable beyond words that the churches of the county and their members have ceased to take an interest in its work. We contribute liberally to the cause of missions in India, Africa, China, Japan and the islands of the sea. Let me ask you, whether there be a better reason for doing this than to assist those who live within the sound of the bells of solace and comfort they derived from the Bibles furnished by us. These we characterize as heathen. In July, 1907, the Rev. William Smith, who had been the secretary of the society for twenty-six years, and who for thirty-six years had been the secretary of the Ulster County Sunday School Association, died, and the society expressed a warm appreciation of the work of a devoted and high minded man. Cathedral of St. Paul's in London to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ within the bounds of the county of his birth. In that year the society contributed \$300 to the American Bible

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## MENKE'S DAILY SPORTING LETTER

Oh, those doctors guys are gleeful, As gleeful as can be: For now we're in the season that Enriches them, you see. They're busy mending busted bones, And patching human frames. Reassembling wreckage from "Those fearful football games."

## Berry's Redemption.

A year or so ago, Howard Berry, now the hero of Pennsy, was shooed from the gridiron. It was hinted at the time that he was something of a quitter—that he had a bit of ochre in his system.

When the call to arms came last summer, Berry went to the Mexican border with the troops and got back only a few weeks ago. When he presented himself for football practice to Bob Folwell, he was in fine condition. And Bob at once jammed him into the Pennsy lineup in the game against Penn State.

"That you'll lay down on you," the knocking element told Folwell. But the coach heeded them not. He gave Berry a chance, and his deeds of that day have caused his praises to be chanted again and again throughout the land.

Almost alone and unaided he pounded Penn State into submission. He played with a fierceness and courage rarely—if ever—equalled on a football field. He crashed into the big Penn State line time and again and ripped it to shreds. He circled the ends at will and made tackles that were death-defying.

In that game, Berry scored one touchdown and looted a brace of field goals. He was in every play—the star of every play—until battered almost to a coma he had to be carried from the field. And even then this youth, once branded as a "coward," fought to get back into the game.

## Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Jess Willard will quit discussing in a week or so. And then—so says Tommaso Jones—he will be ready to meet all comers, singly or in a body. "The more the merrier," pipes Tommaso. "Jess is in good shape right now. Give him three weeks or so for strenuous training and he will be ready to take on anybody that is willing to get into the ring with him."

## Crippled Athletic Stars.

The loss of an arm or leg doesn't seem to be much of a handicap to athletes who have within them game-ness, courage and the fighting spirit.

Louis Martucci, who lost an arm in childhood, ranks today as one of the best golfers in America. A chap named Neely is varsity guard for Dartmouth. And football, you know, is a game where it always has been figured that both arms were absolutely essential for tackling purposes. Out in Ohio there was a youngster who lost a leg some years ago and afterward took rank as one of the best basketball players in his vicinity.

Ernest Jones, once a star golfer in England, went to war and came back with almost all the skill that he showed earlier. On the Pacific coast there's a youngster who lost a hand some years ago and then took up prize fighting. He is coming to the front rapidly. Mordecai Brown never was a real pitcher until after he lost parts of some fingers on his pitching hand.

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## Time for Winter Underwear

Deliveries are slow and prices are going up. In the midst of all these difficulties we are still selling the good old quality for men, women and children at the Good Old Prices. Better secure your winter supply at once, we cannot guarantee the prices later.

## Never Sold so Many Winter Coats

Especially Ladies' Coats at \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30. Young Ladies' Coats at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. Also Children's Winter Coats \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.97 up to \$5.97. We are buying from many different manufacturers, a few best styles from each, giving us a large variety. You'll find our values entirely satisfactory.

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